State Library
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BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1923

ESTABLISHED 1805

Personal Notes

Attorney F. E. Colvin is in Philadelphia this week.

Richard M. Imier returned home this week.

A stone age village has recently been unearthed in Surrey, England.

Mr. and Mrs. David Worthing and daughter Edna, of Riddlesburg, spent Sunday in Bedford.

Lloyd Ickes, of Pavia was a caller at this place on Monday while transacting business in Bedford.

Patrick Sloan of Defiance was transacting business in Bedford on Tuesday.

Miss Mary Cartwright who was visiting her aunt Mrs. Joseph Imier at Osterburg came home last Friday.

Miss Eleanor Corle, a clerk in Weisel's store spent several days of her vacation in Altoona this week.

John P. Mowry, formerly justice of the peace at Mann's Choice, transacted business here on Friday.

Squire S. A. Blair of Coaldale was transacting legal business in Bedford yesterday.

Frank J. Smith of Bedford R. D. 2 was a caller at the Gazette office on Saturday.

A. B. Egolf and B. F. Madore left Wednesday evening for Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fyan and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brode left to attend the Hagerstown Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Milburn and Mr. and Mrs. William Nagler are also attending the Hagerstown Fair.

D. H. Aaron and Harry Swartzwelder of Chaneyville transacted business in Bedford yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Shoemaker, and Mr. Pugh of Somerset were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Housel Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Davidson and daughter Bessie Marie are attending the Hagerstown Fair this week.

Six heavy frosts in succession is a record breaker. The old adage of three frosts and a rain got a "frost" this time.

Mrs. Frank Henderson and two children arrived from Altoona last Friday evening to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earnest on Penn St.

In the case against the Savage Fire Brick Co., the Court rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff for \$195,300.00.

Professor Ira M. Long, principal of schools at Hermitage, Westmoreland county, spent the week-end with his family at their home here.

Charles R. Mock, attorney at law formerly prothonotary of Bedford county, transacted legal business at Greensburg on Friday.

Ross R. Colvin spent last week with his brother Michael S. and his sisters at the White Sulphur Springs hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Diehl, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Manspeaker, Mr. Lee Foreman and daughter Evelyn motored to Cumberland Sunday.

Raymond K. Kratzer and Mereda F. Berkheimer, of Hollidaysburg, were granted a marriage license here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Reiley and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. King left this week for Hagerstown, Baltimore and Philadelphia. They are traveling in Mr. Reiley's car.

Lester Elwood Clifford, Altoona, Pa., and Dorothy Fern Miller, New Enterprise, Pa., were granted a marriage license in Cumberland this week.

John N. Imier, a member of the School board of West St. Clair township and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Machtey, represented Pleasantville at the county capital on Friday.

Breeding Better Bossies

I praise the pure bred dairy bull, of usefulness his days are full. He is the pride of all our kine, the father of a noble line. He walks with grace upon the earth, and all his daughter prove his worth. The other day I read with joy of such a bull in Illinois. I sing that good old Holstein sport, whom men call Homestead, just for short, thus whittling down an honored name because they can't pronounce the same. Behind his back they set some spotters to check upon his first ten daughters. They weighed the milk, and after that they tested it for butter fat. When told the record of her bag, each daughter had a right to brag: "With all respect to Ma, I am a darned sight better than my dam. Yet mother was the best they had, the difference is due to dad". If he had bred scrub cows and such his record would be nothing much, but Homestead was a real go-getter because he made a good herd better. His progeny at pail and stud will be a credit to his blood. I think that we should also raise a monument to speak his praise. His life was lowly, but O boy, think what he did for Illinois.

—Bob Adams

U. S. CENTRE OF RADIO

The Radio Corporation of America have in the United States five high-power radio telegraph stations employed in transoceanic service. Since 1920 the United States has become the greatest center of radio communication in the world, operating as many highpower commercial stations as all other countries combined. This is a record of scientific achievement and business enterprise of which all Americans have a reason to feel proud.

Richard C. Hall, president of the Echa Vale Creamery company of Bedford left on Friday for Syracuse, N. Y., to attend the national dairy show.

Dr. J. T. Preston Metzger, a prominent dentist of Johnson City, Tenn., visited at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Metzger last week.

The concert that was scheduled for October 12th at the Pleasant Hill Reformed Church is postponed until the 19th. The concert begins at 7:30. Admission 25c.

Attorney Simon H. Sell and Mrs. Sell and their daughter Leone attended the funeral of Mrs. Sell's niece Miss Ruth Furry, daughter of Preston B. Furry, at Loysburg on Friday.

Mrs. Julia P. Denny of Washington, D. C., who is sojourning at Sulphur Springs, was in Bedford Friday and expects to make her home here after the completion of her new residence on Juliana Heights.

Luther Claycomb of Imier was visiting his uncle Dr. C. Claycomb on Tuesday. Luther graduated from the Bedford high school this spring and expects to follow in his uncle's footsteps.

Floyd E. Haas of 1242 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, a former Bedford boy was in Bedford this week. He was staying at the Fort Bedford Inn. He is publisher of the "Columet Index" the index pay day special.

Somerset, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties are making a strenuous effort to have the old Glade road going through Mann's Choice, West and Somerset to West constructed as the Lincoln Highway is constructed. That will be a great benefit to Bedford county and we ought to get behind these efforts.

A. B. Hagan of Pittsburgh, district plant superintendent of the American Telephone and Telegraph company together with W. M. Williamson, chief test board man paid their first visit to the new repeater station here last week.

Referee Jacob Snyder of the sixth district of the State workmen's compensation bureau, accompanied by his secretary, conducted a hearing at Bedford on Friday in the case of Peter B. Mowry, of Mann's Choice. In this instance the complainant, Mr. Mowry sustained an injury while employed in burning lime for a group of farmers who were bearing the expense of the business in common but had made no provision for compensation insurance.

William H. Mowry, Daniel M. Bayer and Ross A. Stiver, commissioners of Bedford county, accompanied by their attorney D. Cress, were in attendance last week at the state convention of county commissioners held at Washington, Pa. This state convention went on record as favoring the adoption of Amendment No. 2 at the November election, providing for an additional \$50,000,000 bond issue for Pennsylvania.

Daily day services at the Bedford Sunday Schools on Sunday brought out a large increased attendance. At the Methodist school, J. Harvey Hardman, Superintendent, the enrollment was 324; at the Reformed, David M. Shafer, Superintendent, the attendance was 278; at the Lutheran school, Fred S. Sammel, Superintendent, 244 were present, and the Presbyterian school, J. Anson Wright, Superintendent, the number was 110. In each instance these figures represent an enrollment in excess of the usual number and embraces a very encouraging percentage of the total membership of the respective congregations.

Washington, October 5.—Railroad officials, bankers, lawyers and men who "farm the farmers" have all offered remedies for the agricultural situation to President Coolidge. But on Wednesday the president heard from a real dirt farmer who was in overalls holding a pitchfork two weeks ago.

Magnus Johnson, Minnesota's new farmer-labor senator, conferred with the president at noon and went to lunch with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Johnson observed the proprieties and declined to divulge what President Coolidge said to him. He proposed government price stabilization for two or three years to the president.

Johnson was somewhat disturbed at extravagant stories quoting him as saying he was coming to Washington "to show them birds bow to act." He went to one local newspaper office to protest against an unfair account and received cordial mention in the following edition.

"I'm a new man here and I have got to learn," he said. "I am not coming down here to tell anybody how to act. I'm no fool."

Memorandum from the office of Ella M. Stewart, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, for Bedford County.

All deeds and mortgages and miscellaneous papers left for record up to October 1, 1923 are recorded, compared and ready for delivery. All wills fully probated up to October 1, 1923 are recorded.

Ella M. Stewart, Register & Recorder.

LYCEUM COURSE

THIS WINTER

A splendid Lyceum course will be conducted this winter under the auspices of the Public Schools. The five numbers will bring to Bedford real artists—musicians, magicians, dramatic actors, humorists, etc. The course is a well selected one and will appeal to the public in all respects. A brief analysis follows:

Nov. 13 Tuesday evening—The DeJen Co. Magicians.

Dec. 13 Thursday evening—Elizabethan Players, a cast of six people presenting the Shakespearean Comedy "The Taming of the Shrew."

Feb. 12 Thursday evening—Electa Hunt Musical concert (Quartet).

Mar. 27 Thursday evening—Smith-Spring-Holms Co. "Orchestral Quintet."

Apr. 11 Friday evening—Clarence Burdger, Humorous Lecturer and Impersonator.

The cost of the season ticket is \$2.25. The work of conducting the course will be carried on through the school children. There will be a special rate for school children depending on the number of patrons' tickets that will be sold. The course is conducted primarily to provide wholesome entertainment during the winter months and not for profit. Whatever surplus there will be will be given to the Equipment Fund for the New School Building. A liberal patronage is expected.

Mr. Henry Hillegass

Mr. Henry Hillegass of New Buena Vista, Pa., died suddenly at his home on Friday, October 5th, at 12 o'clock noon. He had not been ill for any length of time and apparently seemed to enjoy excellent health. He was born on November 15, 1859 and was 63 years and 10 months old. He is survived by his wife and three daughters, Mrs. Cora Roughbaugh, of Johnstown, Mrs. Samuel Crissey and Mrs. Pearl Wertz of Mann's Choice. Eight sons survive Russell and Earl of Johnstown, Clarence and Glenn who are employed in Johnstown, Michel, Albert and Homer who reside near here and Bryan who resides with his brother Albert.

Mr. Hillegass was one of the leading families of the community. Mr. Hillegass was one of the Deacons in the Reformed Church and was interested in Religious and Civil affairs.

He was widely known and his death is regretted in the community in which he lives.

George Ziegler Koontz

George Z. Koontz was the son of Henry and Catherine Hershberger Koontz and was born April 29th, 1845 at Cessna, Pa. He was the last survivor of a family of three brothers and one sister.

He was baptized in infancy by the Rev. Jacob Zeigler, and at the age of sixteen he was confirmed in the Reformed church, Bedford, Pa., by Rev. Henry Heckerman in 1861. In 1865 he was married to Anna M. Wisegarver who died twelve years ago. Most of his time was spent on his farm, Cessna, Pa. Some of his time was devoted to veterinary work.

His church affiliations are well known, having been a deacon for fifteen years and elder for many more years in St. Paul's church, having relinquished the duties of the latter a little over a year ago.

His illness began about eight weeks ago with stroke of apoplexy, of which he had four all told. He failed continually and departed Sept. 30th. The funeral services were held Oct. 3rd at 10:00 a. m. at the house and continued in the church he loved and served for so many years, and were conducted by his pastor, Rev. George K. Ely.

The pallbearers were six nephews: Messrs. Geo. W. Koontz and Chas. Koontz, Cessna; Samuel and Bert Koontz of Bedford and William and Chas. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.

He is survived by the only child, Carrie, married to Harry Heltzel.

Undertaker Pate of Bedford had charge of the obsequies.

D. Frank Helsel

Well known resident of Queen, Bedford county, died Saturday evening at 5 o'clock at his home, death being due to neuralgia of the heart. He was born Aug. 28, 1855 and resided in that vicinity all his life. He is survived by his wife and these children: Mrs. Annie Welsh of Imier, Charles, Newry, Albert, Philadelphia; Tina Hollidaysburg, and Mrs. Hattie Finnegan, Queen. Also by nineteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Funeral services were conducted in the Greenfield Reformed church on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment in the Greenfield cemetery.

CALL GOVERNORS

TO MEET COOLIDGE

Washington, October 5.—Invitations were sent out from the white house today to the governors of the 48 states for a conference with President Coolidge October 20 to discuss law enforcement, particularly as applied to prohibition, immigration and anti-narcotics statutes.

The governors will come to Washington from their annual conference at West Baden, Ind., leaving Indianapolis the evening of October 19 and arriving in Washington shortly after noon the next day. They will go directly to the white house where they will be entertained at luncheon.

THREE BEDFORD COUNTY

RESIDENTS HURT

Thomas N. Imier, his son Harry and Raymond Smith of near Bedford were injured Sunday night about 8:30 o'clock by an automobile collision near the lime kiln at the Forks farm on the Lincoln highway four miles west of Bedford. The car was driven by Mr. Smith when it collided with the car of Calvin Stiffler, in which Mr. Stiffler and his family were riding.

The Stiffler family sustained only minor injuries, apparently, but Mr. Thomas Imier suffered a broken arm and a fracture of the right leg. Harry his son, received a fracture of the skull. Their injuries were not fully ascertained by the local physicians. They were taken to the Western Maryland hospital in Cumberland, Md., Sunday night for further treatment. Their condition at this time is reported favorable.

Travel on the highway Sunday was brisk, owing to the favorable weather and the fine condition of the road, and though the highway has lately been chalk marked at all important curves to insure greater safety, observers cannot but wonder that more collisions do not occur.

THROTTING NEW INDUSTRIES

A recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission which denied the Virginia Railway permission to construct a one-mile extension to new coal mines on the ground that there are already too many soft coal mines in operation, carried a powerful message to thinking people.

Under the "public convenience principle" regularly applied, both state and national, have prohibited the building of competing public utility and transportation lines where adequate service was already being rendered. The theory for this was that if the states regulated rates of public utilities on one hand, they should protect them against needless or unjust competition on the other.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has gone a step further and virtually denied the right of an industry such as coal mining to open up a new property. On the same theory it might deny a common carrier permission to open a spur into a wheat country, a fruit section, a small sawmill or a new mine on the ground that there was an overproduction of the commodity which contemplated new development.

It would seem that this is a dangerous precedent to establish. It means the discouragement of new business and eventually a shortage of certain commodities with resulting high prices to consumers. The Commission's act may have been justified in the present case but it should not have the power to place its judgment above all others in saying that new industry may be built up.

EFFECT OF GOOD ROADS

ON RAIL AND WATER

Reduction of Freight Rates Follow Good Roads

The United States operates 259,000 miles of railways, almost 20,000 miles of interurban electric railroads and 15,000 miles of inland waterways and canals. All of these transport facilities depend directly and entirely upon a certain mileage of good roads, without which they could not function.

The total good road mileage in the United States is about 300,000 miles. The total road mileage is nearly three million. If the three million were as good as the three hundred thousand, what would it mean to the other means of transportation?

First it would mean a reduction of freight rates on steam lines, because the freight rate is a product of the short haul (which is expensive) and the long haul (which is profit making for the railroad). Cut out the expensive short haul, and the profit making long haul could make the same profit at less cost.

Second it would mean a greatly increased use of waterways, which would force a new competition on the railroads, again decreasing freights.

Third, it would make for stability of traffic, because the release of thousands of freight cars from short hauls would mean a greater ease of getting cars for the seasonal demands, fruit, grain, coal.

With economical advantages such as these, it is easy to understand why the National Government thinks it necessary to engage in fostering a road development program, if difficult to comprehend why it uses so clumsy means as Federal aid when direct action such as built the Panama Canal, is available.

LABOR CONDITIONS

UNBALANCED

Certain classes of labor have been receiving the main benefits of the era of prosperity which has been prevailing, and this is reflected in higher manufacturing costs and necessarily higher freight rates, both of which tremendously affect the farming classes.

The situation is manifestly unbalanced when the average farmer working an entire season produces, say, twenty bushels of wheat or corn per acre for which he obtains say, 85c per bushel, or \$17.00 gross for a year, in contrast to a plasterer who receives \$12.00 to \$18.00 net for a single day's work, or the auto mechanic who receives \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour.

TARIFF "SOLIDARITY."

The obvious necessity for maintaining a proper measure of protection to American industry and production in the face of chaotic industrial conditions following the war has unquestionably brought us nearer to a national solidarity on this issue (the tariff).—From President Coolidge's telegram to the Western Tariff Congress.

The President, of course, did not offer any evidence of the solidarity existing on the tariff, that is to say, the present Forney-McCumber Tariff Act. He might have cited the Congressional elections of 1922 in which the Republican majorities of 109 in the House and 24 in the Senate were reduced to 17 in the House and 10 in the Senate, and have been still further reduced in every special congressional election in debatable territory held since last November. This fact alone ought to dispose of the alleged solidarity on the tariff so far as the voting public is concerned.

Let us examine into the solidarity existing in the President's own party on the Forney-McCumber Tariff act. Let us take the editorial utterances of the leading newspapers of the Republican press:

"The tariff bill (Forney-McCumber) is a disgrace to the party in power and menace to the nation."—Boston Transcript.

"The result (of log-rolling methods) is a tariff of exploitation rather than of protection."—Chicago Tribune.

"The Forney-McCumber tariff is as bad, so unworthy of anybody's support, as incapable of meeting the test of popular approval, that to take it to the polls as the great national issue of the elections of 1922 might blow any political party so doing off the face of the earth."—New York Herald.

"Politically and economically it (the Forney-McCumber Tariff bill) is more out of line with the times than the Payne-Aldrich bill was in 1909."—New York Tribune.

"What is given to the farmer with one hand will be taken from him with the other through higher cost of living. That must mean lower prices on American farm products in the end."—Springfield (Mass) Republican.

"The public mind never was less in sympathy with the type of mind that framed the pending tariff bill, the reactionary mind closed to new ideas and new conditions, than it is now."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

These extracts, which might be multiplied indefinitely, reflect the opinions of the leading Republican papers in every state in the Union.

Among the Republican Senators who opposed some of the robbers' schedules of this profiteering tariff bill were Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, the late Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Senators Townsend of Michigan, Edge of New Jersey, Borah of Idaho, Norris of Nebraska, LaFollette of Wisconsin, and even Capper of Kansas, usually carrying water on both shoulders, found some objection to it.

The Fair Tariff League, a protectionist organization, whose membership is largely Republican, says through its Chairman:

"It (the Forney-McCumber Tariff) lowers the standards of public morals. It weakens the foundations of government and blights our prospect of world leadership."

As a further evidence of "solidarity" on the Forney-McCumber Tariff it might be well to recall the recent Senatorial election in Minnesota where the organization Republican candidates, the farm labor candidate and the Democratic candidate, all three ran on platform denouncing tariff.

We might inquire, "Where are the authors of this tariff act?" Representative Forney wisely did not seek renomination; Senator McCumber was defeated in the Republican primaries.

Solidarity, forsooth: is as inept a word in this connection as stability when used as a synonym for a stand-pat.

SHAFFER-IMIER

On Wednesday, October 10th in their newly furnished home 419, 9th Ave. Juniata, Pa. Rev. J. Albert Eyer of Bedford united in marriage Mr. William P. Shaefer and Miss Anna Eliza Imier both of Juniata. Mr. Shaefer saw 15 months of service overseas in the great world war and is now a machinist in the employ of the Penna. Rail Road in the shops in Juniata. The bride is a daughter of Ex-sheriff Joseph P. Imier and is a graduate of the Bedford High School. They were attended by J. Ebert Imier, of Pittsburgh and Miss Ella Imier of Altoona, brother and sister of the bride.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

This is Fire Prevention Week (October 8—13, inclusive), the period set aside to Teach the Public ways to Combat the Enormous Loss caused annually by fire. All Industries, Schools and Homes should cooperate, not only This Week but All the Year "Round, to Lower the National Fire Waste.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. J. Albert Eyer, Pastor
Sunday School 10 A. M. Divine
Worship 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

COURT WILL CONVEENE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th.

Grand and Petit Jurors drawn for November Court beginning Monday, November 12th as first week and Monday, November 19th as second. The Court will call the Grand Jurors together for the first week on Monday, November 12th and the Petit Jurors will be called for Tuesday, November 13th for first week only. This is an innovation by the Court and will no doubt save the county many dollars in cost as the Grand Jury will have a day ahead of the Petit Jury. The Petit Jurors for the second week will be called for Monday as usual.

GRAND JURORS

John H. Reed, Snake Spring; Demont Mowry, St. Clair East; Isaac Harclerode, Bedford township; John Conrad, Union; Dewey Ebersole, Bedford Boro.; M. G. Wentling, Cumberland Valley; F. C. Brown, Harrison, Jacob Stayer, West Providence; Dewalt Blackburn, New Paris; Noah Gordon, Napier; Harry Zimmerman, Bedford township; John Lite, Hyndman; Frank Aucker, St. Clair East; Samuel Snoberger, Woodbury South; D. B. Tetter, Woodbury South; W. H. Weicht, Providence West; Calvin Hetrick, Woodbury South; John H. Kline, Broad Top; S. K. Bryant, Hyndman; John L. Baughman, West Providence; R. C. Brown, Bedford Boro.; H. S. Young, Juniata; William Hershberger, Sr. Bedford Twp.; Harry Croyle, Union.

PETIT JURORS

First Week

Andrew Grimes, West Providence; Charles Growden, Woodbury South; Harry Miller, Woodbury Twp.; D. D. Dooly, Woodbury South; H. S. Kagarise, Woodbury South; Wm. R. McMullin, Bedford Boro.; Walter Harclerode, Colerain; J. M. Mowry, Harrison; Conda Howsare, Southampton; L. W. Miller, Lincoln; Shannon Mortimore, Bedford Boro.; Henry Schluters, Liberty; Benjamin Walters, Kimmel; David Rush, Everett; W. H. Rose, Cumberland Valley; Frederick Rice, Broad Top; Fred Corle, Kimmel; Howard Baker, Woodbury Boro.; Albert F. Gates, Broad Top; Shannon Beegle, Colerain; J. C. Kerr, Hyndman; E. C. Landis, Bedford Boro.; G. P. Wiegartner, St. Clair East; Charles Fletcher, Monroe; A. A. Williams, West Providence; E. D. Beck, Southampton; W. E. Mortimore, Everett; D. P. Long, Bloomfield; Orlo Blough, Woodbury South; John Trusheim, Harrison; Lester Tewell, Mann; George S. Snyder, Snake Spring; T. B. Weaver, Saxton; J. T. Pockler, Liberty; Samuel Shaffer, Rainsburg; Luther Lashley, Everett; George Ferguson, Monroe; Jacob Cleveland, Providence West; W. F. Richards, Napier; George Ash, Monroe; Howard C. Davis, Everett; Frank Shearer, Snake Spring.

Second Week

Elmer Mountain, Mann; George Aucker, King; Clay Poor, Broad Top; Philip Mechtley, Bedford Boro.; Theophilus Figgard, Broad Top; Chas. E. Berkheimer, Woodbury South; Joseph Mock, Schellburg; Rufus Cypher, Liberty; W. W. Di- bert, Bedford Twp.; D. W. Beam, Bedford Boro.; Gilbert Working, Woodbury South; W. M. Bowser, St. Clair East; William Croyle, Bedford Boro.; D. H. Wilkins, West Providence; J. Warren Koontz, Snake Spring; J. F. Hershberger, West Providence; Cloyd May, St. Clair East; J. N. Beach, Liberty; J. T. Barley, Bloomfield; J. G. Mason, Londonderry; Ira Brumbaugh, St. Clair East; B. F. Giboney, Saxton; Warren Snyder, Snake Spring; W. E. Reiley, Bedford Boro.; James M. Fisher, Monroe; Harvey Hoenstine, Kimmel; Emanuel Barkman, Everett; J. C. Roberts, Bedford Twp.; Geo. F. Miller, St. Clair West; Lawrence H. Replogle, Woodbury Twp.; Samuel Sarver, Juniata; W. E. Comp. Hyndman; George Hinson, Napier; William Taylor, East Providence; Theodore Souser, West Providence; Robert Shipley, Monroe; John Rininger, South Woodbury; James Shuck, Coaldale; George R. Imier, Woodbury Boro.; Dorsey Nave, Cumberland Valley; Ernest Leasure, West Providence; James Burket, Lincoln.

DEEDS RECORDED

Jane Smith to C. M. Bollman, tract in Hopewell township, \$450.
Alonzo Moore to Annie J. Furice tract in Southampton, \$10.
Andrew Ritchey to Daniel Bennett tract in West Providence, \$4700.
Stewart E. Gates to Claude Dodson, 3 tracts in Hopewell township and borough, \$100. The same from Dodson to Gates \$100.
Daniel A. Price to Wm. T. Grove, 2 lots in West Providence, \$50.00.
John Stambaugh by Ex. to Joseph P. Imier, tract in East St. Clair, \$3225.00.
Elmer B. Bruner to Norman M. Kelly, 2 lots in Hyndman, \$2000.
J. W. Riechey to D. S. Reichard, 1-2 interest in tract in Hopewell township, \$2000. Other interest by Ambert Steckman, \$100.
Hopewell Band to M. F. Kay, lot in Hopewell borough, \$75.
Ell Eichelberger to Hopewell Band, lot in Hopewell boro., \$75. (1912).
Trustees Kays Band to Trustees Hopewell Band, lot in Hopewell Boro., \$200. (1921).
M. F. Kay to Benjamin Cohen, lot in Hopewell boro., \$1200.
Clarence V. Miller to Claude E. Shaffer, lot in Hyndman, \$200.

What We Can Do For Men and Boys In Merchandise

EVERY ARTICLE
SOLD AT
MAURICE'S
IS DEPENDABLE
MERCHANDISE
AND IS GUARAN-
TEED IN EVERY
WAY.

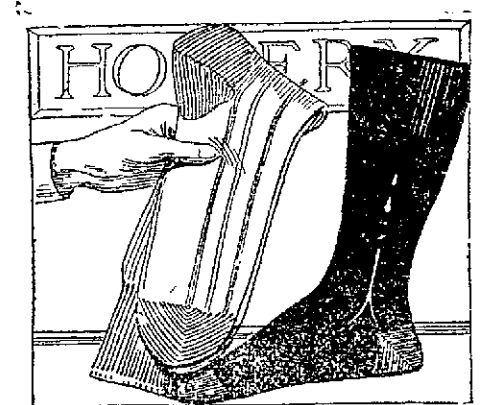
"MAURICE'S" offers every man and boy in Bedford County, real dependable clothing for their winter needs at amazing low prices. Every article new and fresh from the leading manufacturers of the country and we have our motto Big Sales and Small Profits and watch us do the business.

Boys Wool
Knee Pants
\$1.00

MAURICE'S
FOR LOWER PRICES

Boys Blue
Serge and
Middy Suits
\$4.95

Note The Prices We Are Selling **QUALITY MERCHANDISE**



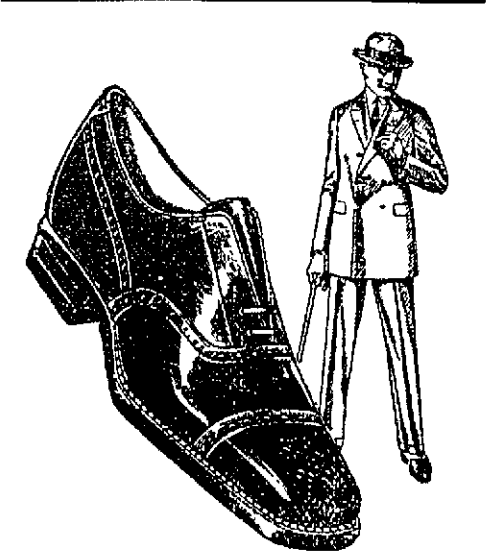
Men Supply Your Need Now For the Season

- Men's work and everyday Hose 15c
- Men's fine Hose all colors 20c
- Men's Lisle Hose all colors 35c
- Men's Cassimer Hose mixtures 35c
- Men's Fibre Silk Hose all colors 50c
- Men's all Silk Hose 75c
- Men's Pure Silk Hose \$1.00
- Men's Wool Dress Hose 85c
- Men's Silk Wool Hose \$1.25
- Men's Grey Cotton Hose in 2 colors 15c
- Men's Work Wool Hose 35c 50c 75c

MEN'S ODD PANTS

For Evening, Work and Dress Wear

\$2.95
All Sizes
Other Good Pants
\$1.65 \$1.95 2.45
\$3.45 \$4.45 & \$5.95



- Men's Dress Shoes and Oxfords \$4.95 other values 3.95 5.75 and 6.75
- Men's Work Shoes \$1.98
- Men's Army Dress Shoes \$3.95

MEN & YOUNG MEN BRAND NEW STYLISH SUITS & O'COATS

Men here's your opportunity, the finest selection of Men's Clothing in Suits and O'coats in the city at prices that are "right." Every garment guaranteed. Come see for yourself what we have for you.

FINE ALL WOOL SUITS & O'COATS

Plain suits, fancy suits, belted and half belted. Blue serge, grey serge, brown and grey mixtures, blue and black pencil stripes, checks, "plaids" and sizes for all small or large.

\$20

Snappy O'coats in tan, brown, grey, tweed, herringbone, belted and half belted, plain and fancy models—all sizes.

Other Real Good Values
\$14.75 17.75 24.75 29.75 & 37.50

BOY'S SLIP ON & COAT SWEATERS



Big Selection **\$1.95** Sweaters in light & heavy weights all colors.

Other good Values \$2.95 \$3.45 and \$4.95

MEN'S SLIP ON AND COAT SWEATERS

Brown, blue mixtures white, tan, bruss weve. All sizes **\$2.95** We have the finest selection of men's sweaters of quality in the city

Other All Wool Sweaters \$4.95 5.50 6.95 7.50 & 8.00

BOY'S NEW WINTER SUITS, O'COATS AND MACKINAWS

Boy's 2 Pants Winter Suits Newest Styles **\$7.95** Sizes up to 20 yrs. 9.95 12.95 & 14.95

Boy's Fine O'coats Sizes 9 to 17 yrs. **\$9.95** \$12.50 and \$14.75

Little Boy's O'coats With Fur Collars **\$7.95** Sizes 3to 9 years





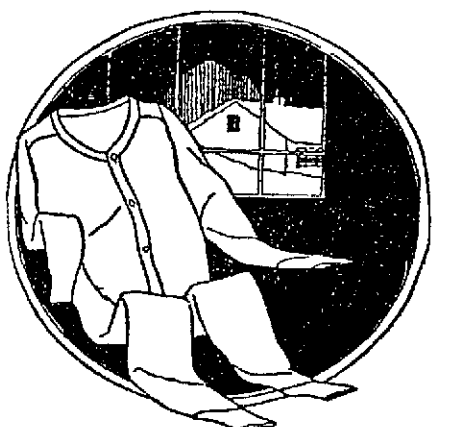
OUR ENTIRE STOCK IS FOR YOUR INSPECTION. COME IN AND LOOK. WE ARE OFFERING REAL VALUES IN EVERY DEPT.

Note Whats Here For You!

- Men's good blue overalls \$1.29
- Men's good work shirts 87c
- Men's fleece lined shirts & drawers 95c
- Men's all wool army shirts \$4.50
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- Men's all wool work shirt \$2.95
- Boy's fleece lined union suits 69c up
- Men's leather palm canvas gloves 25c
- Men's all wool army pants \$3.95
- Men's black satine work shirts 98c
- Men's fine dress shirts \$1.65
- Men's heavy wool work pants \$3.45
- Men's flannel pajamas \$1.95
- Men's flannel night shirts \$1.95
- Men's kid gloves grey or brown \$2.00
- Men's silk and knitted ties 50c
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Boys Caps 69c and 98c

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And Fine all Wool at **\$4.95**

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Matrimonial Adventures

The Bright Bees of Toupan

BY
James Branch Cabell

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JUST A LITTLE ABOUT JAMES BRANCH CABELL

Mr. Cabell is to me a very pleasant voice over the telephone. I called him up when I reached Richmond. He lives five miles out of town. He had already joined the Star Author Series of Matrimonial Adventures through the solicitation of Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer. I wanted to talk to Mr. Cabell about his story for the series, but the warm sunshine and the spring flowers that the New Yorker sometimes erroneously associates with Virginia were visiting elsewhere. It was snowing when I arrived and Richmond had become a jeweled city of gleaming icicles when I left the next morning. I did not meet Mr. Cabell, because the roads to town did not take kindly to the weather and motor traveling was unsafe. If James Branch Cabell had written nothing else, as the author of "Jurgor" alone he would have a unique place in American letters. But Mr. Cabell's other books are an additional reason for his high place in American literature. "The Bright Bees of Toupan" follows, and I know of no other writer who would have treated the very intricate subject of marriage in this perfectly delightful fairy-tale style. After all, should artists marry? I leave you—and Mr. Cabell. MARY STEWART CUTTING, JR.

Miramón Luagor had very wonderfully prospered at magic; he was, as they say, now blessed with more than any reasonable person would ask for, and the most clamant of these superfluities appeared to him to be his wife.

They tell how Miramón was one of the Leshy, born of a people that was neither human nor immortal, telling how his home was built upon the summit of the mountain called Vradex. Here in the old days dwelt Miramón Luagor, at a discreet remove from the prudishness of men and the disreputable amours of the High Gods, retired in his Doubtful Palace; wherein, as they report also, this wizard designed the dreams for sleep.

His taste was for the richly romantic. But his wife Gisele had quite other notions, a whole set of notions, and her philosophy was that of beligerent individualism. And the wizard, to keep peace, at least in the intervals between his wife's more mordantly laquacious moments, would design such dreams as Gisele preferred. But he knew that these dreams did not express the small thoughts and fancies which harbored in the heart of Miramón Luagor, and which would perish with the falling of his doom unless he wrought the fancies into dreams that, being fleshless, might evade carnivorous time. And Miramón hungered for the lost freedom of his bachelorhood.

His wife also was discontent, because the ways of the Leshy appeared to this mortal woman indecorous. The doom that was upon the Leshy seemed not entirely in good taste to her who had been born of a race about whom destiny did not bother; in fact, it was a continual irritation to her that her little boy Demetrius was predestinate to kill his father with the charmed sword Flamberg. This was a doom which Madame Gisele found not at all the sort of thing you cared to have imminent in your own family; and she felt that the sooner the gray Norns, who weave the fate of all that live, were spoken to quite candidly, the better it would be for everybody concerned.

She was irritated by the mere sight of Flamberg. So her thinking was not of silk and honey when, after polishing the sword as was her usage upon Thursday morning, she came into Miramón's ivory tower to hang the weapon in its right place. With Miramón sat that sleek person whom men called Ninzian. It was not known to all of Ninzian's friends that he was an evil spirit who had come out of the Bottomless Pit to work iniquity; but Miramón Luagor knew this, and therefore he made appropriate use of the demon, and indeed upon this very afternoon the two were looking at that which Ninzian had procured for the wizard at a price.

"Good-day to you, Sir Ninzian," says Madame Gisele, politely enough. And then she spoke, in a different tone, to Miramón Luagor. "And with what are you cluttering up the house now?" "Ah, wife," replies Miramón, "these are the bees of Toupan, a treasure beyond word or thinking. They are not as other bees, for theirs is the appearance of shining ice; and they crawl fretfully, as they have crawled since Toupan's downfall, about this cross of black stone."

"That is a very likely story for you to be telling me, who can see that the disgusting creatures have wings to fly away with whenever they want to. And besides, who in the world is Toupan?"

"He is nobody in this world, wife, and it is wiser not to speak of him.

Let it suffice that he made all things as they were. Then Koshchei took the power from Toupan, and made all things as they are. Yet three of Toupan's servants endure upon earth, where they who were once lords of the Vendish have now no power remaining save to creep humbly as insects; the use of their wings is denied them; the charmed stone holds them immutably. Oho, but wife, there is a cantrap which would free them, a cantrap which nobody has as yet discovered, and to their releaser will be granted whatever his will may desire."

"This is some more of your stuff and nonsense, out of old fairy tales, where everybody gets three wishes, and no good out of any of them."

"No, my love, because I shall put them to quite practical uses. For you must know that when I have found out the cantrap which will release the bees of Toupan—"

Gisele showed plainly that his foolishness did not concern her. She sighed, and hung the sword in its accustomed place. "Oh, but I am weary of this endless wizardry!"

"Then, wife," says Miramón, "then why are you perpetually meddling with what you do not understand?"

"I think," said Ninzian, at once, for this demon, too, was married, "I think that I had best be going."

But Gisele's attention was reserved for her husband. "I meddle, as you so very politely call it, because you have no sense of what is right and proper, and no sense of morals, and no sense of expediency, and in fact, no sense at all."

Miramón said, "Now, dearest—I" Sir Ninzian was hastily picking up his hat. But Gisele continued, with that resistless and devastating outflow which is peculiar to tidal waves and the tongue of her who speaks for her husband's own good.

"Women everywhere have a hard time of it, but in particular do I pity the woman that is married to one of you moonstruck artists. She has not half a husband, she has but the tending of a baby with long legs—"

"It is so much later than I thought, that really now—" observed Ninzian, ineffectively.

"—And I might have had an earl, or a well-thought-of baron, who would have had the decency to remember our anniversary and my birthday, and in any event would never have been in the house twenty-four hours a day. Instead here I am tied to a muddle-head who fritters away his time contriving dreams that nobody cares about one way or the other. Yet if only you would be sensible about your silly business I could put up with the inconvenience of having you underfoot every moment. People need dreams to help them through the night, and nobody enjoys a really good dream more than I do when I have time for it, with the million and one things that are put upon me. But dreams ought to be wholesome, they ought to point an uplifting moral, and certainly they ought not to be about incomprehensible thin nonsense that nobody can halfway understand. They ought, in other words, to make you feel that the world is a pretty good sort of place after all—"

"But, wife, I am sure that it is," says Miramón, mildly.

"Then the more shame to you! and the very least you can do is to keep such morbid notions to yourself, and not be upsetting other people's repose with them."

"I employ my natural gift, I express myself and none other. The rosebush does not put forth wheat, nor flax either," returned the wizard, with a tired shrug. "In fine, what would you have?"

"Oh, a great deal it means to you what I prefer! But if I had my wish your silly dream-making would be taken away from you so that we might live sensibly."

Now as she spoke Gisele slapped viciously at the black cross. And a thing happened to behold which would have astonished the magi and the enchanters who had given over centuries to searching for the cantrap which would release the bees of Toupan. For now without any exercise of magic the scouring rag swept from the stone one of these insects. Koshchei, who made all things as they are, had decreed, they report, that these bright perils could be freed only in the most obvious way, because he knew this would be the last method attempted by any learned persons.

Now for an instant the walls of the Ivory tower were a quiver like blown veils. And the bee passed glitteringly to the window, and through the clear glass of the closed window, leaving a small round hole there as the creature went to join its seven fellows in the Pleiades.

Toupan, aloft in the void, unclosed his ancient unappeasable eyes; and Jacy returned to his aforesaid estate in the moon, and all plants and trees everywhere were withered, and the sea also lost its greenness, and there were no more emeralds. And the High Gods were appalled to see their doom so near at hand, and they cried out to Koshchei who devised them.

Koshchei answered: "Have patience! When Toupan is released I fall with you. Meanwhile I have made all things as they are."

And in that instant Miramón Luagor, as he stood blinking in his Ivory tower, was aware of a touch upon his forehead, as if a damp sponge were passing over it, and he perceived that he had forgotten the secret of his wizardry. Something he could yet recall, they say, of the magic of the Purin and the cast stones, of the Horse and the Bull, of the Water, and most of the lore of the Apsarasas and the Valdhin rune remained to him. He could still make shift, he knew, to control the bitter Duerger, to build the fearful bridge of the White Ladies, or

to contrive the dance of the Korred. He kept his mastery of the Sheddem who devastate, of the Shehream who terrify, and of the Mazikeen who destroy. But such accomplishments, as he despairingly knew, were the stock in trade of any fairly competent sorcerer anywhere; and that supreme secret which had made Miramón Luagor the master of all dreams was gone away from him completely.

He was very angry. "Accursed woman!" he cried out, "now indeed has your common sense completed what your nagging began. This is the doom of all artists that have to do with well-conducted women. Truly has it been said that the marriage bed is the grave of art. Well, I have put up with much from you, but this settles it, and I wish you were in the middle of next week."

With that he caught the soiled scouring rag from the hand of Gisele, and he slapped at one of the remaining bees, and brushed it from the black cross. And this bee departed as the other had done.

Toupan now moved his wings, exulting, and by his moving the worlds in that part of the universe were dislodged and ran melting down the sky; Gauracy swept the fragments together and formed a sun immeasurably greater than that which he had lost. And the High Gods were frightened now with reason, for in this intolerable glare they showed as flimsy and incredible inventions, and they knew that if ever the last remaining bee were freed from the cross, the dizain of the Pleiades would be completed, and their day would be over, and the power would return to Toupan.

Yet Koshchei, lifting never a finger, said only: "Eh, sirs, have patience! For I made all things as they are, and I know now it is my safeguard that I have made them in two ways."

But Miramón, in his ivory tower upon Vradex, knew only that his wish had been granted, for Gisele had gone just as a bubble breaks.

"And a good riddance, too," says Miramón. He turned to Ninzian, that smiling fiend. "Why, did you ever see the like of such outrageousness?"

"Oh, very often," replied this Ninzian, who too was married. Then Ninzian asked, "But what will you do next?"

Says Miramón, "I shall wish to have back the secret and the solace of my art."

But to Ninzian this seemed less obvious. "You may do that by releasing the third bee. Yes, Miramón, you can get back your art, but you will be left defenseless against the doom which is appointed. No, friend, by my advice you will employ the cantrap as you at first intended, and will secure for yourself eternal life by wishing that Flamberg may vanish from this world of men." And Ninzian waved toward the sword with which the Norns had foreordained that Miramón Luagor must be killed by his own son.

The fallen wizard answered: "Of what worth is life if it breed no more dreams?" And Miramón said also, "I wonder, Ninzian, just where is the middle of next week?"

Sleek Ninzian spoke, secure in his infernal erudition. "It will fall upon a Wednesday, but nobody knows whence. Olybrius states that it is now in Aratu, where all that enter are clothed like a bird with wings, and have only dust and clay to eat in the unchanging twilight—"

"She would not like that. She had always a delicate digestion."

"—Whereas Asinius Pollio suggests, not unplausibly, that it waits beyond Sild and Gjold, in the blue house of Nostrand, where Sereda herds the unborn Wednesdays, under a roof of plaited serpents—"

"Dear me, now that would never suit a woman who had an almost morbid aversion to reptiles!"

"—But Sosicles declares it is in Nibabba, where Zipacna and Cabrak can play at handball, and the earthquakes are at nurse—"

"She would be none the happier there. She does not care for babies, she would not for one moment put up with a fractious young earthquake, and would make things most unpleasant for everybody. Ninzian!"—and Miramón coughed—"Ninzian, I begin to fear I have been a little hasty."

"It is the frailty of all you artists," the fiend replied. "In any event you have one wish remaining, and no more. You can at will desire to have back again the control of your lost magics, or you can have back your wife to control you."

"Yes," says Miramón, forlornly.

"And indeed," the demon went on, with that glib optimism reserved for the dilemmas of one's friends, "indeed it is in many ways a splendid thing for you to have the choice clear cut. Nobody can succeed alike at being an artist and a husband. I hold no brief for either career, because I think that art is an unreasonable mistress, and I think also that a wife is amenable to the same description. But I am certain no man can serve both."

Miramón sighed. "That is true. There is no marriage for the maker of dreams, because he is perpetually creating finer women than earth provides. The touch of flesh cannot content him who has arranged the shining hair of angels and modeled the breasts of the sphinx. The woman that shares his bed is there, of course, much as the blanket or the pillow is there, and each is an aid to comfort. But what has the maker of dreams, what has that troubled being who lives inside the creature which a mirror reveals to him, to do with women? At best, these animals afford him models to be idealized beyond the insignificant truth, somewhat as I have made a soul-contenting portrait with only a lizard to start on. And at worst, these animals

can live through no half-hour without meddling where they do not understand."

Now Miramón kept silence. He was fingering the magic colors with which he blazoned the first sketches of his dream. Here was his white, which was the foam of ocean made solid, and the black he had wrung from the burned bones of nine emperors. Here was the yellow slime of Scyros, and crimson cinnabaris composed of the mingled blood of behemoths and dragons, and here was the poisonous blue sand of Puteoli. And Miramón, who was no longer a potent wizard, considered that loveliness and horror which a moment ago he had known how to evoke with these pigments, he who had now no power to lend life to his designs, and kept just skill enough it might be to place the stripings on a barber's pole.

And Miramón Luagor said: "It would be a sad happening if I were never again to sway the sleeping of men, and grant them yet more dreams of distinction and clarity, of beauty and symmetry, of tenderness and truth and urbanity. For whether they like it or not, I know that it is good for them, and it affords to their starved living that which they lack and ought to have."

And Miramón said also: "Yet it would be another sad happening were my poor wife permitted eternally to scold the shivering earthquakes in the middle of next week. What does it matter that I do not especially like her? There is a great deal about myself that I do not like, such as my body's flabbiness, and the small nose which makes ludicrous the face I wear; but do I hanker to be transformed into a sturdy man-at-arms? Do I view the snout of an elephant with covetousness? Why, but, Ninzian, I am astonished at your foolish talking! What need have I of perfection? What would I have in common with anybody who was patient with me and thought highly of my doings? No, Ninzian, it is in vain that you pester me with your continuous talking, for I am as used to her shortcomings as I am to my own shortcomings. I regard her tantrums with the resignation I extend to inclement weather. It is unpleasant. All tempests are unpleasant. Ah, yes, but if life should become an endless clear May afternoon we could not endure it; we who have once been lashed by storms would cross land and sea to look for snow and pelting hail. Just so, to have Gisele about keeps me perpetually fretted, but now that she is gone I am miserable. No, Ninzian, you may spare your talking, you need say no more, for I simply could not put up with being left to live in comfort."

Sir Ninzian had heard him through, with that patience which is requisite to friends. And Ninzian, shrugging, said, "Then do you choose Miramón for your wife and no more dreams, or for your art and loneliness?"

"Such wishing would be overwasteful," Miramón replied, as he dusted away the third bee. "Since I can bear to give up neither my wife nor my art, no matter how destructively they work against each other, I wish for everything to be put back just where it was an hour ago."

The last bee flew in a wide circle, and returned to the cross. Life awoke in all which had perished in that hour, and Gauracy's baleful sun was gone, and the dislodged worlds and satellites were revolving trimly in their former places. And the High Gods rejoiced; for there were only seven Pleiades, and Toupan, aloft in the void, again seemed harmless enough, because the eyes were closed wherein is tireless and unappeasable malignity, and a foreknowledge which is perturbing to the Gods.

Koshchei said only: "What need was there to worry? Did I not make my creatures male and female? And did I not make the tie which is between them, that cord which I wove equally of love and of disliking? Eh, sirs, but that is a strong cord, and enough all things that are depend upon it, my weaving holds."

But Miramón in his ivory tower knew nothing of how he had played havoc with the universe; he only knew that upon the black stone cross three bees were crawling fretfully, and that his wife Gisele had come back to him enraged.

"A pretty trick that was to play on me!" she says. "Oh, but I pity the woman that is married to an artist!"

"But why do you perpetually meddle without understanding?" he replied, as fretful as the accused bees, as angry as the intolerable woman.

And they went on very much as before.

Ireland's Famine of 1847.

In 1847, famine in Ireland shocked the sensibilities of the people of the United States, who devised means to relieve some portion of the distress, concerning which many painful accounts were printed in the papers at the time, the Detroit News recalls. American vessels were freighted by private subscriptions in the United States and were sent on errands of mercy to Ireland, where entire families were howling with the pangs of hunger, and dying upon the pavements of a crowded city, while speculators in breadstuffs furtively cast the "sweated" portions of their granaries into the night, that it might be carried out to sea.

It was said that 200,000 pounds sterling were due to the Provincial Bank of Ireland by one house engaged in the importation of corn, which was bought by the cargo at £13 per ton, merely to be hoarded for a rise in prices. No satisfactory report of the distribution of the articles sent from America was ever made.

Spraying to Prevent Injuries by Insects

Watch Various Vegetable Crops for Numerous Pests.

Tons of food are lost annually in the thousands of home gardens in every state because of insect injuries which could have been prevented if simple control measures had been promptly adopted. It is just as important—in some cases even more important—that the vegetable crops be as carefully watched for insect pests as the actual cultivating of the crops and a little watchfulness and prompt application of remedies will prevent to a large measure the losses which otherwise will occur.

In general, insects are controlled according to the type of mouth parts or habits of feeding. For chewing insects which consume the external plant tissue, such as beetles, caterpillars, slugs, grasshoppers, and the like, an arsenical poison is usually efficient. Arsenate of lead is the safest and for small amounts of spray use nine and a half level teaspoonfuls or three level tablespoonfuls of the powder to a gallon of water, the powder first being mixed uniformly with a small amount of water and then diluted to the proper strength.

It may also be used as a dust, thoroughly mixing one part of the poison with ten parts of a diluent such as flour, or hydrated or air-slaked lime. If used as a dust apply in the morning when the dew is on the plants. It may be dusted through a cheesecloth bag or tin can punched with small holes, but is better applied with hand dusters made for the purpose.

Insects which do not consume the plant tissue but instead insert the beak in the plant and suck the juices cannot be controlled with arsenical or other internal poisons but must be destroyed with insecticides which kill in contact with the body. Thus plant lice, leaf hoppers, scale insects and the like are controlled with contact sprays.

Alfalfa Crop Requires Most Careful Handling

Alfalfa leaves which compose about 45 per cent of the hay crop and contain about 65 per cent of the protein content in the hay, require careful handling if they are to be retained with the stalks in the harvesting of the hay.

Alfalfa, to be harvested properly, should be put up while it is still a trifle green, as it will retain the leaves in this state, pack closer in the mow and be a better and brighter color when fed.

It is a common practice to cut the hay in the morning as soon as the dew is off, and then rake into bunches late in the afternoon after it has thoroughly wilted. Often alfalfa that is cut in the morning dries too fast and becomes brittle when cut this way so that many growers favor the cutting of the hay late one afternoon and putting it up the next afternoon.

Although many times the first cutting is often discolored by moisture it is still valuable as feed as experiments show that stock eat it as readily as the better grades.

In placing slightly green hay in the mow see that it is spread carefully and that no large air spaces are left. Do not open a mow when the hay is undergoing a heating process and there is little danger of spontaneous combustion or fire.—F. G. Churchill, Iowa Experiment Station.

Easy Method to Prevent Horns on Young Calves

Preventing the growth of horns on cattle, says the United States Department of Agriculture, is much more satisfactory than cutting them off later, and is much less painful to the animal. The method of prevention is simple. As soon as the budding horns of the calf can be felt as small "button" they may be stopped by clipping the hair over them and rubbing the spot with a moistened stick of caustic potash which has been wrapped with paper to protect the hands from burning. The caustic must not be moistened enough so that it will run, for it will remove the hair and cause unnecessary irritation. A spot about the size of a dime directly over the "button" should be made raw by rubbing with the caustic stick. Calves must be protected from rain to keep the caustic from running over the face.

Dairy Cows Need Grain in Addition to Alfalfa

The feeding of alfalfa hay three times a day and grain only once a day to dairy cows will not give the desired results in milk production. While it is true that dairy cows can utilize a generous amount of roughage, they should not be expected to produce much milk, even though provided with alfalfa, when fed a grain ration consisting of equal parts of corn and oats once a day.

Honey Bee Is Important Factor in Pollination

Orchard owners should not overlook the importance of bees in the orchard. Fruit will not set unless properly pollinated and bees are the most important factor in pollination. It will pay to place colonies of bees in orchards, just for the purpose of aiding in the pollination, if for no other. At least one colony to three or four acres would be provided.

Legal Advertising

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF John C. Turner, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Elmer O. Turner,
Dorothy S. Turner,
Administrators
Mann's Choice, Pa.

George Points,
Attorney
Oct. 5, Nov. 3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Edna M. Hoopen-gartner, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

George Points,
Administrator,
Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 5, Nov. 9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Reuben Miller, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

George Points,
Administrator

Sept. 28, Nov. 2

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Margaret Ellen Kilcoin, late of the Township of Snake Spring, County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises about 2 miles East of Bedford, on Thursday, October 18th, 1923, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate:

A tract of land situate and lying in the Township of Snake Springs, County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of William L. Ryan, Shannon B. Beagle, James W. Ryan and others, and containing 153 acres, more or less; having thereon erected a brick dwelling house and a frame tenant house, bank barn and other out buildings. This farm is well watered and has good fruit.

Terms: 10 per cent of the purchase price when the property is struck down. The balance of one-half when the sale is confirmed and the deed delivered, and the other one-half in six months, to be secured by a purchase money mortgage, and with interest from date of confirmation of sale.

James Kilcoin,
Alvin L. Little, Esq., Administrator
Attorney,
Sept. 28, Oct. 12.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Conda Casteel, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned executors named in the last will and testament of Conda Casteel late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

Charles Casteel,
Ina Casteel,
Daniel Casteel
Roy Casteel,
Executors
Bedford, Pa.

Emory D. Claar,
Attorney
Sept. 14, Oct. 19.

PUBLIC SALE

Misses Minnie and Junlata Claar will sell on Saturday, November 3 1923 at 1 o'clock p. m. the following personal and real estate: An acre of land with new 6 room house, one mile north of Queen, and on the above property the following personal property will be sold: Cow, churn, cot, tables, separator, chairs, stoves, window curtains, linoleum, home spun carpet, canned fruit and many other articles.



"My Sweetie Went Away"

mourns deliciously as fox-trotted by the California Ramblers. And how bluefully Dolly Kay can sing it!

Columbia
New Process RECORDS
Columbia Graphophone Company

Bacillus in Bread.

The Welch bacillus, a tiny plant found in infected wounds, is also thought to be the active agent of a "starter" used in the manufacture of salt rising bread.—Indianapolis News.

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

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The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks 50c. Resolutions of Respect, \$1.00; Obituary Poetry 5c per line. Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, October 12, 1923

POLITICAL CALENDAR

November 6—ELECTION DAY.
December 6—Last day to file election expense accounts.

"What's the use of building great highway systems, at an expense of millions and millions of dollars, when in a few short years all the freight and traffic will be carried in the air?"

The question is always being asked by someone, usually some one who is unendowed by nature with faculty of thinking straight, but sometimes by those who think, but without data on which to go.

The next ten, or the next hundred years, will see enormous strides made in aviation. Mail, some express, some passenger traffic will go via plane, and much sport and travel will use it. But no future development of aeronautics can overcome the fundamental fact of nature, that to raise a weight in the air and maintain it there, requires power, and that power is an equivalent for value; in our terms, money.

Therefore, no matter how desirable otherwise, no system of transportation which requires an expenditure to support a weight, can compete in cheapness with those in which the weight is born by the earth.

There will always be railroads, always be vessels on the water, always be roads and road vehicles. They will change, improve, become more economical, more speedy, more safe but the earth will continue to carry the bulk of the traffic, simply and solely because it doesn't charge anything for holding up the weight, whereas nature makes us pay, and pay heavily to hold the weight up in the air while we transport it.

Those who build roads to-day will not live to see the time when their roads are not need. Those who bond themselves for roads to-day will never see the day when those bonds are outstanding against disused highways. The airways will be increasingly used, but not for freight!

WEEKLY HEALTH TALKS

Dr. John F. Culp, the widely known Harrisburg throat specialist, who is co-operating with Dr. Charles H. Miner, Secretary of Health in the Health Education program, speaking of tonsils said:

"The tonsil problem, like that of the appendix is receiving more and more attention from the medical profession as its importance is becoming better recognized. Until comparatively recently the only time tonsils were given attention was after they caused repeated attacks of sore throat or when, because of their size, they interfered with breathing or swallowing. We now know that, while these are matters of importance, there are a number of serious constitutional diseases which are caused by diseased tonsils. Each tonsil is supplied with from eight to twenty or more crypts. These crypts are little holes which begin on the surface of the tonsils and extend for varying lengths into its body, very much like minute drainage pipes. It is thought that the delicate lining of these crypts acts as a sieve to protect the rest of the body from disease germs which are constantly being inhaled or which are in the food. Very often however, these crypts themselves become diseased and as a result there is retained in these little cavities quantities of a diseased matter composed of either little cheesy mucus, of very bad smell and taste, or of thickened pus, making in reality small abscesses. The microscope shows these diseased products to be made up of millions of disease germs some of which are very virulent. When the poisons, or toxins produced by these germs are absorbed into the system, we are likely to have such serious general disease as neuritis, neuralgias of all kinds, lumbago, acute or chronic rheumatism, and serious heart diseases. One of the very best means of preventing heart disease in adult life is attention to the tonsils in childhood. The only sure cure for diseased tonsils is surgery. They should be removed completely and thoroughly. Anything short of a complete operation is a mistake, and will not give the satisfactory results the patient has a right to expect. The old operation of tonsillotomy which consisted in pulling out the tonsils and cutting off as much as possible, should never be done. Since it is an incomplete operation and very often the patient is worse off than if no operation had been done at all."

FRIENDS' COVE

REFORMED CHARGE

Rev. R. B. Jones, Pastor
The Oberlin School at 6:20
Church Service at 10:30 A. M. Meeting of the Missionary Society at 7:30 P. M.

CESSNA

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Russell of Bedford and Mrs. Geo. Reisswick were recent guests with Mrs. Erna Stiffler and family of Eldorado.

Mr. Lester Claar of Ohio is visiting his mother Mrs. Ella Claar. Joseph Zimmers and family of Scotland visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Zimmers.

Miss Emma Kooz of Jeanette is a guest of Miss Vera Hershberger. Mr. S. C. Troutman and W. J. McCullough motored last Sunday to West Virginia.

Mrs. J. D. Wolf and son John of Wolfburg, Mrs. A. C. Wolf of Bedford were callers at W. J. McCulloughs.

Those from a distance that attended the funeral of Geo. Kooz Sr., were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller and Chas. Miller of Pgh., Mr. and Mrs. John Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Miller of Ohio, Geo. Willis and Mrs. Wright of Altoona, Samuel, Shannon and George Hershberger, Martha and Rebecca Hershberger and Harry and Howard Kooz of Johnstown and Frank Ringler of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Reuben Whitaker of Pleasantville visited his sister Mrs. Geo. Reisswick.

W. O. Wisegarver of Altoona spent several days at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Rush Wisegarver.

Jay Blackburn spent several days, the past week in Cumberland.

Bert Hoenstine purchased a Ford truck.

Chas. Zimmers of Leechburg visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Zimmers.

Paul Hoagland of Johnstown visited home folks over the week end.

WOLFSBURG

Departed good old summertime. Here old Jack Frost, Near at hand corn husking, Falling, the Autumn leaves.

Mr. George Grove of Altoona was greeting old time friends in the berg Thursday.

Harry M. Diehl the young man with the Golden Smile, visited old rustic Bedford on last Saturday.

Mrs. C. C. Dibert was entertained at the home of her friend, Mrs. Frank Agnew during the latter part of the week.

Rev. Dr. L. M. Colfelt transacted business in Bedford last Wednesday.

Mr. Robert Hershberger, Mr. Ira Foreman, Mr. B. F. Diehl and Mr. Edward Naugle took in the sights of Cumberland last Thursday and Thursday night.

Mr. Milton Sammel and his mother were greeting friends in our village Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Claar were recent callers at the home of Mrs. Claar's mother Mrs. Mary A. Diehl. The old Willis Mountain is beginning to take on her coat of many colors. We shall write something of the grandeur of the old Willis Mountain in the future.

Rev. Dr. S. M. Colfelt owner of the Island Park Flour Mill has rented it to Mr. Fickes and a gentleman whose name we did not learn. These men are putting the mill in fine condition and expect to do an extensive business in the near future.

Mr. D. R. Smith a veteran of the Civil War and as brave a soldier as ever donned the Union Blue is still confined to his room. Mr. Smith is in his eighteenth year of his life and despite his advanced age his memory is as clear as a man in the noonday of life. He can entertain you with reminiscences of days long gone by. He is a very pleasant companion to converse with, although he is in the evening of his life, we trust that time will deal gently with him.

Mr. William Fauple, Henry Clites and John Wolf were calling on their friends in Somerset on Sunday.

There is much more that the writer would like to note but time forbids as the hour is late, but we may pen an article in the near future (entitled) "Sights as they are sometimes seen in Wolfsburg."

LAME EVERY MORNING

A Bad Back is Generally Worse in Morning, Bedford People are Finding Relief.

A back that aches all day and causes discomfort at night is usually worse in the morning. Makes you feel as if you hadn't slept at all.

You can't get rid of kidney back-ache, until you reach the cause—the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially prepared for weakened or disordered kidneys—been gratefully recommended by thousands.

The following statement proves the merit of Doan's.

L. C. Naugle, Wolfsburg, Pa., says: "I worked on a farm several years ago and am of the belief that it was heavy work which brought on kidney trouble. When I stooped, I was taken with a sharp, knife-like pain across the small of my back and it was hard to straighten again. Mornings I had a tired feeling and my muscles were a little lame and stiff. My kidneys were soon affected and far from natural. I had heard so much about how good Doan's Kidney Pills were that I gave them a trial. After taking a few, I was cured and have had no such trouble since."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't get any ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills the same that Mr. Naugle had. Post-Modern Co., Mrs. Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

RADIO HELPS HIGHWAYS

A story is told of a farmer in northern Illinois, whose farm is located on a dirt road which is impassable during the winter if a frost comes when the road is in rough condition. Last fall when the road was at its worst he got a radio wave from an immediate and heavy frost. Calling his neighbors by telephone he turned out and called the road "at its worst" and the radio wave came and the neighbors had a bonfire and the road was open all winter!

JUDD'S STORY

By MARGARET A. SWEENEY

(Copyright, 1923, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

THE two men, lounging in wing chairs upon the veranda of the Ired Clover club, talked in undertones. All through the long June afternoon they had, intermittently, talked of Hartly—Barlow Hartly, and his strange passing. Yesterday he had played golf with them; today—there was no today for Barlow Hartly.

"There's, no doubt, a woman mixed up in it," Jackson, the younger of the two, reiterated.

The other man, Judd, did not answer. He contemplated the strip of olive green awning that almost touched the top of the bayberry hedge bordering the veranda.

Beyond the bayberry hedge lay a road, black and shining, and over it swept a stream of motorcars. Now and then a girl's laugh or a snatch of song, mingling with the plaintive call of a lone robin, came to the two men upon the veranda.

After a long silence, Jackson spoke again: "Hartly had wealth and health and—position. Only a woman could—"

"Hartly was not mixed up in any affair of that kind—I knew Hartly!" Judd tartly asserted.

"I don't know"—there was a challenge in his gray eyes as he turned again to Jackson. "I don't know just how, why or when Hartly got his ideas of living and dying mixed up, but I do know this: The thing that happened happened because Hartly did not have a friend—a real friend.

"No friend?" Jackson questioned. "He had more friends than—"

"Yes," Judd broke in, "I know the kind of friends he had—the kind that you and I have. Good fellows, no doubt, but—"

"But?" Jackson insisted.

"Well, I—I can't seem to find the word for which my mind is—is groping—perhaps I can make myself understood by—telling you my own story."

"About ten years ago I had, I assured myself, reached the end of my rope. I was thirty then—disappointed, discouraged, disillusioned. Life stretched out before me like a long gray corridor—a one-way passage.

"I had in some way, without knowing it, put a very high value on cheap things, and because these cheap things had slipped through my fingers I could see nothing before me but that long, gray corridor and the mysterious door waiting to close behind me.

"It was an evening like this—a June evening—when I decided to pass the portals of that mysterious door. I was alone among strangers. No one, I told myself, would greatly mind my going. But something, perhaps just the instinct of a wounded animal, urged me to go away from the hotel where I was staying—away from human habitation.

"Toward midnight I found myself toiling up a hill a few miles outside the city. Upon reaching the summit I sat down, and before me, as before the eyes of a drowning man, there swept a picture of the past—mother and home and childhood friends; college, young manhood, a business venture, failure—and then this—this blighting thing that had made my life a burden.

"Alone, under the stars, before the mysterious door through which I was about to enter, I paused to pray. I was not a praying man, but it seemed only decent to ask His pardon for presuming to enter that door unbidden.

In the silence I knelt, but my lips were dumb—I had forgotten how to pray—how to talk to God.

"With head bowed I knelt there, striving to find words for a riotous stream of thought that surged and tumbled through my mind. Then—then, out of the silence, out of the night, came the old, old command: 'Be still and know that I am God—the spirit of Truth within thee.'

"Like oil upon troubled water it calmed the turbulent stream of thought. In some mysterious way the spirit of Truth had indeed touched me. I had become vividly conscious of a Presence—a new courage thrilled me. A friend had come into my life, and I looked out upon a new vista. I saw that the things for which I had struggled were cheap things—cheap, perishable things, upon which I had put a ridiculously high value. Then, in some way, out of turmoil and fret of soul I had found peace.

"After a while the dawn of another day began to break, and soon the skyline was drawn with a pencil that left a golden line.

"Before me still stretched the one-way passage with its mysterious door, but the passage now was dappled with sunshine, and there were pleasant little alcoves extending from it—little restful Clover clubs, where one might tarry along the way. The mysterious door had lost its terror, for I no longer walked alone, and the door, I felt assured, was just the opening that led into another room.

"And so, I say, the thing that happened to Hartly happened because—well, because he—he was alone and he saw only the gray corridor and the mysterious door."

Judd had finished. In the dusk of the veranda Jackson's cigar glowed, and only the plaintive call of a lone robin broke the silence.

Spilled it.

"You used to say you thought Heaven sent me to you," said the young wife tearfully during their first spat.

"And I say so still."

"Really?" she exclaimed, delighted.

"Yes," he smiled, "as a punishment," he said, "I must be alive."

Legal Advertising

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Henry J. Hillegass, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

D. C. Reiley, Executor
Oct. 12, Nov. 16.

PUBLIC SALE
of Valuable
REAL ESTATE

The undersigned trustee to sell the real state of Solomon Sturtz late of Londonderry township, deceased in pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, will expose to public sale on

Saturday, November 3, 1923 at 12:30 p. m. on the premises, four miles nor the Hyndman, the mansion farm of decedent, containing 150 acres, adjoining lands of T. B. Havermale and others on the north; lands of D. A. Coughenour and Howard Diehl on the east; lands of Levi C. Devore on the south and lands of T. B. Havermale on the west, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, bank barn and outbuildings.

Terms: Ten per cent of bid at the time the property is struck off, balance of one-half upon confirmation of the sale and delivery of the deed, and the remaining one-half in one year, the deferred payment to bear interest.

Henry Sturtz, Buffalo Mills, Pa. Trustee

B. F. Madore, Attorney
Oct. 12—26

OSTERBURG

Rev. and Mrs. Middlesworth and son Guy and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sick visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benton in East Freedom last Sunday evening.

Harry Dull of Johnstown spent last Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Diehl.

Mrs. Robert Walters and son Herbert were Ore Hill visitors on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Whetstone and daughter Virginia who have been visiting Mrs. Whetstone's mother Mrs. Sarah Whetstone, have returned to their home in Buffalo, N. Y.

L. Arch Smith spent several days last week transacting business in Huntingdon.

The Rebecca Lodge of St. Clairsville held a meeting last Tuesday evening. Those who attended from Osterburg were Miss Mame Ake, Mrs. C. W. Shaffer, Rev. and Mrs. John A. Borger and daughter Anna Jane.

Rev. and Mrs. Middlesworth and son Guy, left last Monday morning for Hellville where Rev. Middlesworth has accepted a new charge.

Mrs. Bessie McCarthy of Newark, N. J. spent several days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arch Riggs.

Mrs. Ralph Hughes and two children of Altoona are visiting at the home of Mrs. Hughes parents Mr. and Mrs. Jason Blackburn.

Jack Burns of Woodbury transacted business here last Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Oster of Altoona visited among friends here last Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Whetstone motored to Ore Hill on last Tuesday. Mrs. C. Arch Smith spent several days last week at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stratiff in Altoona.

Roy Griffith attended the York county fair last week.

Mrs. Harry Oer and daughter Eleanor of New Enterprise were calling on friends here on Saturday.

Guy Hengst of Wilmerding spent the week end with A. F. Hengst.

Miss Frances Imler is spending her vacation with her friend Eya Irvin of Cairnbrook.

Mrs. A. S. Otto and Mrs. A. McCreey were Bedford shoppers on Friday.

Harry Mock and Ira Horner of Johnstown were calling on friends here on Saturday.

Mr. Oscar Beegle and wife spent Saturday at Alum Bank.

Sherman Croyl spent the week end with his parents G. A. Croyle.

Cleo and Eva Mason spent the week end with their mother Sarah J. Mason.

Edith McCullion of Cessna is spending a few days with Olive Crissman.

Charles Shaffer has a Westinghouse radio installed in his home.

The Richelieu Theatre
BEDFORD, PA.
Our motto: CLEAN PICTURES
PERFECT VENTILATING AND HEATING
NO EYE STRAIN
SHOWS START 7:15 and 9:15, EXCEPT SAT. 7:30 and 10:15
FINEST EQUIPMENT MONEY CAN BUY

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAM
MON. TUES. OCT. 15-16 **TURN TO THE RIGHT**—A Rex Ingram production, starring Alice Terry in a photodrama only for those who believe in mothers and love and laughter, and that a man can come back. A picture directed by the man who made the "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse". Also a news reel and music on the pipe organ. Prices 10 and 30 cents.
WED. THURS. OCT. 17-18 **SLIPPERY McGEER**—Featuring Wheeler Oakham and Colleen Moore in a drama presented by Oliver Morosco, of a crook who pawned his burglar kit to redeem his soul. He never knew the Bible until he read its message in the light of a girl's eyes. A comedy "The Imperfect Lover" will be shown. Pipe organ. Prices 10 and 30 cents.
FRI. SAT. OCT. 19-20 **FOOLS AND RICHES**—Herbert Rawlinson is shown in a drama of real interest that deals with the life of those who are favored with money and the manner in which it is spent. An unusual picture that shows the reality of life under certain conditions. The latest news reel will be shown and a very humorous Aesop's Fable entitled "The Thoroughbred". Prices 20 and 40 cents. Matinee at 2:15 P. M. Prices 10 and 22 cents.

Used Car Sale This Week

4, Ford Roadsters,
1, 1922 Ford Touring
2, Dodge Touring,
1, Dodge Truck

SMITH & CESSNA
COUNTY PHONE 168-Z BELL PHONE 17-J

WHEN WINTER COMES

Will your home be thoroughly heated? If you're not sure, there is still time to have a **VICTORY PIPELESS FURNACE** installed, and the whole family will enjoy it.

Victory Pipeless Furnaces are made of the best materials, are properly designed, give positive circulation throughout the home. They are neither expensive to buy nor to operate.

E. F. ENGLAND & SON
BEDFORD, PENNA.

ALUM BANK
Mrs. Harold Bender and children visited at her home last Saturday.
Mrs. Yzaeta Barefoot and children of New Asholla spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks.
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Weyant of Washington, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday at home with Mr. and Mrs. George Weyant.
Rev. Wilhelm of Tyrone lectured Monday evening in the M. E. Church to a large audience.
John Barfoot, of Hagerstown was brought to his brother's George Sunday eve., and died next morning at 2 o'clock, Monday morning aged 72 years.

THE WILLOWS
Mr. Edwin Hartley is a patient in the Wilkinsburg Hospital.
Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ritchey were callers of Mr. G. F. Ritchey and family of Cyph.
Mrs. W. T. Hite and Mrs. C. C. Foreman spent a few days visiting relatives and friends in Altoona.
Mrs. M. J. Amick and daughter Grace visited Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Foreman of Bedford.
Mr. Lee Foreman and son Russell called on relatives in Bedford Sunday.
Miss Lillian Amick made a trip to Altoona.

FARMER'S PAGE

Notice to Hunters

We have a complete line of water proof Duxbak and Driback coats, pants, shell vests, lace breeches, caps and hats.

Also every thing in leggins, puttees, shirts, sweaters & socks.

High top leather hunting shoes, 12 and 16 inch leather top rubber bottom Ball Band and Goodrich hunting shoes.

The Smith Co.

Atlantic City



IN AUTUMN AND WINTER

The All-Year-Round Pleasure Resort

Autumn and Winter days are ideal for satisfying sea-shore pleasures—the skies are bright—the boardwalk gay—the sun parlors of hotels inviting—indoor and outdoor pleasures abound.

VISIT ATLANTIC CITY NOW

There is a special charm in the mellow days of Autumn, such as is not to be enjoyed at any other season of the year.

Glorious sunshine, restful ocean piers, orchestral music, nightly dances, indoor swimming pools, soft breezes, a snap and vigor in the air, the tang of the sea, health, strength and vitality make every day a delightful day for those who visit Atlantic City in Autumn or Winter or who may be able to plan to spend a Holiday vacation over Thanksgiving day at the seashore.

A CITY OF SUNSHINE BY THE SEA

The direct convenient all-rail Delaware River Bridge route to Atlantic City.

Pennsylvania Railroad System

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE WORLD

Headquarters For The Florsheim Shoe

and

Bostonians

Famous Shoes For Men

A Style for Every Foot and Every Occasion

Six to Ten Dollars

Straub's Clothing Store

Bedford, Penna.

HYNDMAN

Ohio, is spending some time here.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Congenour Sunday evening. Albert Mullin and wife of Philadelphia, are spending some time here with relatives Ella Wilhelm of Youngstown

Mrs. Annie Horner is spending a few weeks in Kentucky.

Marcus May has sold the Arlington Hotel.

A Square Deal

For The Farmers

Arthur Capper

The farmer wants a square deal. That is all. In getting it he doesn't want to encroach upon the rights of others nor to profit at their cost. He only wants what's justly his and what it is to the interest, ultimately, of all of us to see that he gets. If history teaches anything at all, it teaches that permanent prosperity depends on a prosperous and contented agriculture. A poverty stricken, near-bankrupt agriculture is the tortoise seed of national decay.

The farmer is not getting a square deal now. Nor did he get it during the war not during the after-war period. This is not mere statement of fancied grievance. The farmer is not self-deluded. He is not the victim of a diseased imagination, visioning every man's hand upraised against him. The ills of the farmer are real and come from conditions very generally beyond his control. These ills are economic and are forced upon him as a result of facts and conditions of which every reasonably well informed citizen is aware.

Farming is our biggest industry. Thirty millions of our citizens are engaged in it. It represents an investment, in land alone, estimated at over forty-five billions of dollars. In railroad language, this is the farmer's "investment" value. Not a dollar of this forty-five billions represents the value of horses and mules, tractors and plows, harvesters and threshers—again, to use the railway language, his "equipment and motive power."

Farming a Sick Industry. Last year, according to a survey by the Department of Agriculture, the average gross income—not for each of the thirty millions of our citizens engaged in the industry, but for each farm unit—was \$715.00. Nor was this profit. It was gross income. Out of it the farmer must pay his taxes, cost of operations, upkeep, interest on loans and wages to his help.

When the farmer takes his dollar to town to buy the few things his restricted income permits, he finds it worth but 69 cents, according to Department of Agriculture research and figures. This business of the farmer is basic. If it is healthy, it stimulates all other business, because from it pours a full, strong stream of the life blood of commerce. If it is sick, the poison of its illness courses through the veins of commerce. This big industry is sick. The government figures cited above prove it.

The patient is ill. No question of that. What is the ailment?

A diagnosis discloses four factors which contribute to the illness that saps the strength and wastes the productive energy of this great industry upon which all of us depend for food and in no small measure for our prosperity. Wage and salary earners are vitally concerned in this economic illness of the farmer, for the farmer is one of the largest, if not indeed the largest contributors to wages and salaries.

What Ails Agriculture?

The factors which palsy the farming industry are:

Wrong administration of war time regulations.

Credit discriminations against the farmer and the withdrawal of credit "deflation."

The "spread" in cost between producer and consumer resulting from a marketing system which leaves the farmer at the mercy of the speculator.

Higher-than-war-time freight rates. "Water that has gone over the dam turns no mill wheels." None the less, to understand the nature of this illness of the farming industry it is necessary briefly to chart each of these causes of the present disease.

Acts of the war congress intended to stimulate production of vital war necessities, of which food was on every hand said to be the greatest, were administered to the detriment of the farmer. The farmer rallied to the call of his country and intensified his production and sent his boys to France. Then came the administrators appointed to carry into effect the acts of the war congress. They used the acts intended to give the farmer and the consumer a fair deal and named the minimum price fixed by Congress for the farmer's product as a maximum, so that the middlemen reaped a profiteering harvest. The consumer was not benefited—he paid "til it hurt"—and the farmer was penalized. Unjust and unfair as this was, the farmer could have overcome the losses entailed had not the next "complication" set in. It is comparatively easy to cure the patient, so long as his illness is confined to a single ailment. It is "complications" that worry the nurses and doctors and anxious friends. This next complication was "deflation."

The powers-that-be decided, in 1920, that it was time to restore credit to normal bounds; that it was time to "deflate"—to restore the dollar's buying power to an approximate pre-war basis, to reduce inflated prices and check profiteering. This was a wise decision, but proved a tragedy in the way it was carried into effect.

"Deflation" was aimed point-blank at the farmer. The industry, that was entirely guiltless of taint of profiteering; the industry that had no "inflation," was made to carry the heavy end of the load in the deflation process. Interest rates on reserve bank loans to banks in the farming areas were increased to a point that made it impossible for the farmer to borrow money. The loans made to enable him to comply with the appeal

of his government for food to win the war were called and he had nothing with which to buy. He was forced to sell his products at whatever price he could get, and the speculator who was not "deflated" reaped another rich harvest. This further widened the "spread" between the price the farmer paid for what he had to buy and the price he received for what he sold. The result was inevitable. The farmer as a buyer of goods was forced off the market, and he business depression of 1920-21 was the direct result of the staggering blow that landed on the "wind" of the nation's biggest industry.

But for the "farm bloc" in Congress realizing the devastating effect of this policy and putting through Congress the act empowering the War Finance Corporation to come to the rescue of the farmer with hundreds of millions of emergency agricultural credit, there is no question but that the nation's agriculture would have "taken the count." Even with this emergency aid, the farmer will not, for years to come, fully recover from the effects of the terrific blow.

Though the farmer bears the lasting scars of deflation, he should not again suffer a like assault. The Capper-Lenroot-Anderson farm credit act passed by the last Congress strives to put the farm industry on an equal credit footing with the business man and corporate industry, so that such foul blows as "deflation" should not be possible in the future.

Legislation has strengthened other weak spots in the farmer's defensive armor. The "farm bloc" grain futures act curbs speculators. It prevents manipulation of the farmer's markets against him.

The "farm bloc" act legalizing farmer co-operative marketing recognizes farmer collective bargaining the same as labor's right of collective bargaining has been recognized. For many years the farmer has been the sole big producer who has not had a hand in the selling of his product. The speculator has attended to this for him, taking the lion's share of the profit justly due the farmer and an unjust profit from the consumer. For years the speculator has been the "old man of the sea" on "Sinbad" farmer's back. Cooperative marketing will relieve him of this back-breaking load.

A searching inquiry, conducted by Congress, discovered that the consumer's dollar is cut three ways. Of this dollar the producer—the farmer—gets twenty cents; manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing gets thirty-one cents and distribution gets forty-nine cents.

This split of the consumer's dollar makes the farmer vitally interested in the question of transportation and transportation costs.

High Freight Rates Rob the Farmer

The farmer is not a railroad-baiter, not a railroad hater. The farmer knows that proper and adequate transportation is essential to his as well as to the country's welfare. Let me say right here that I am the last man in Congress who will favor any program intended to cripple the railroads. I want to see the railroads and all other business on a prosperous basis. The farmer believes that transportation lines and transportation service exist for the country. He does not believe that the country exists for the transportation magnates. The farmer expects to pay what transportation service is justly worth just as he wants to get for his products what they are justly worth. The farmer believes in prosperity, but he wants it passed "round. He doesn't want just the crumbs and crusts left from the magnates' feast.

The farmer makes a noise about higher-than-war freight rates because he pays these rates. He alone of shippers has nobody to whom he can pass the costs. The farmer is his own "Jones." He pays the freight.

The farmer is not misled by the propaganda that high wages make higher-than-war freight rates necessary. He remembers the action of the Rail Labor Board in lowering wages so that freights might be lowered. He still pays higher-than-war rates and wants to know why. As things now stand, freight rates are a stifling embargo on the farmer's prosperity, and a big barrier between him and his economic come-back.

In 1922, the same year the Department of Agriculture finds the average farm income to be but \$715, the Interstate Commerce Commission finds railroads making \$717,000,000 "over and above the cost of operation." The farmer's \$715 wasn't "over and above" anything. It was "less and under" taxes, interest, upkeep and other costs he had to pay. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in an analysis of railroad revenues, finds food products—the farmer's product—among highest railroad revenue payers per net ton.

The Department of Commerce tells the farmer that these products of his that pay high freights are but one-fiftieth as valuable as other commodities, and a rate hearing at Kansas City develops the fact that the farmer's products pay freight on a basis of 135 as compared with 92 paid by other commodities fifteen times more valuable than his.

Then the farmer reads headlines like these in the newspapers:

"Railroad reports show income gains."

"Erie earnings \$2,129,000."

"Rock Island, Burlington, Missouri Pacific and others show surplus during April." (1923.)

"Forty-eight railroads show \$48,578,967 income."

"Net operating revenues of chief lines report 41 per cent increase

during April." (1923.)

"Not one indicates deficit."

"Union Pacific earns \$12.75 on common stock."

"April (1923) earnings show prosperity. Wall Street admits big systems earning three times dividend payments."

"Santa Fe and Union Pacific Make Records."

"Reading makes 14 per cent on common."

"Illinois Central's net operating income increases 51 per cent over April, last year."

"New York Central shows net operating income of \$7,838,524, an increase of 83 per cent over April, last year."

"Chicago and Northwestern shows net operating income of \$1,768,000 for month." (April, 1923.)

And so on.

These headlines convince the farmer that he's not getting his share; that it's time to pass prosperity "round. He is no longer content with Lazarus' portion—the crumbs that fall from the table of the magnate.

As Kipling said of the British soldier, "The farmer ain't no bloomin' fool; you bet the farmer sees." He sees his hard-earned and all too scarce dollars paid for freights out of all proportion to the sale value of his commodity, fattening these handsome "net operating incomes," and that leaves him mighty little stomach for statements that the railroads can not stand reduction in freight rates and that the farmer's troubles are due not to high freight rates, but to his own slipshod lack of efficiency, as charged by Mr. W. W. Baldwin, Vice President of the Burlington. In a public letter in which he took me to task for pleading the cause of the agricultural industry of the country and stressing the need of freight rate reductions. How the farming industry is to continue to sell its products at pre-war and even less than pre-war prices and still pay freight rates from 50 to 80 per cent higher than pre-war rates may be quite clear to railway economists, but the farmer sees nothing but ruin for him at the end of that route.

The Exodus from the Farm

How the nation is to prosper and get food if discriminatory freights and other adverse economic factors continue to drive the farmer from the land and from his task of production, is a question of deepest concern to us all.

More than two million farmers, according to the Department of Agriculture's findings, quit the farm last year. This in terms of cost of living and in terms of falling prosperity through the dwindling buying power of the farmer makes the farmer's problem of the wage earner and the business man.

If the wage earner is to get food, the farmer must stay on the farm and produce. If business is to prosper normally, year in and year out, the buying power of the farmer must be restored.

These facts must convince that a downward revision of farmer freight rates is imperative.

Transportation Act must be changed. To get this readjustment the rate making clause of the Cunnings-Each Transportation Act, Section 15-a, must be repealed. Adjourning of the last Congress found my proposal to repeal this clause yet on the calendar. I stated then that the transportation question would be the biggest question the new Congress would have before it, and events since the adjournment have won recruits to that view. In the next Congress I shall press for the repeal of the act creating the Rail Labor Board, for it has utterly failed to function as intended, just as the rate making section has served rates upon our biggest and most essential industry.

Rate making as practiced under Section 15-a of the Transportation Act is neither equitable nor just. The purpose is to make the efficiently managed and business getting big roads make enough profit to pay themselves a "fair return" profit and a "fair return" profit on the weak, poorly managed roads as well. In other words, so that a poorly managed, "lame duck," stock jobbed and stock watered road may make a profit on a paper valuation probably far in excess of its real value, farmers must continue to pay higher-than-war freight rates to the efficient, well managed, handsomely profitable road that hauls his wheat, corn and live stock to market.

What better complaints we would hear from the percepts of high finance, where it is now treason to suggest revision of the Transportation Act, if an act of legislation were proposed to guarantee the farmers of the country a fair price for their products, to say nothing of a proposal that would guarantee such a price as would enable Mr. Baldwin's least efficient slipshod farmer to make a fair return on his crop regardless of whether he had a crop or not!

The farmer is not asking that he be vested with power to tax the country in any such fashion. This is what Section 15-a of the Transportation Act enables the railroad to do, and the defenders of that section want this sort of special privilege continued. The farmers do not.

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Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic wrapper, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist, Ask for CHICHESTER'S PILLS. DIAMOND BRAND PILLS for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
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A Threat Against Labor

Tucked away in the financial pages of our big metropolitan dailies during the past month was a little item of the greatest importance to organized labor. It is a forerunner of the gravest consequence to all workers.

The foreign trade balance has turned against the United States. In March, we imported \$60,000,000 more goods than we exported. This is the culmination of six months in which exports from this country, have been declining.

This is the first time that the foreign trade balance has gone against the United States since the war began. It is the largest adverse balance ever shown by any month in history.

And what does it all mean to the man in the street? It means the days of "prosperity" are numbered. It means that another period of wage-cutting, increasing of hours, unemployment and misery face the workers. It means black days ahead.

The trouble is that foreign countries cannot buy American goods. They have been impoverished by the imperialistic maneuvers of their governments at home and owe the United States government at Washington and international bankers in Wall Street, 20 billion dollars which they have no gold to pay. So they have stopped buying goods from us. Payment of this enormous debt will mean shipping into this country during the next generation or so of 20 billion dollars' worth of goods in excess of goods which we ship out. Interest payments will mean still more goods coming in.

If Americans can consume all these goods coming into the country, as well as the normal output of goods produced in our own country, then all is well. Factories will keep on running and everyone will have work. But the big chances are that things will not turn out so optimistically for the workers. Foreign goods, raised or manufactured by cheaper labor, will more than likely under-cut American products, with the result that American manufacturers will either demand a cutting of the standard of living or else will close their shops.

Such consequences of an unfavorable balance in trade will go far in touching the affairs of both organized and unorganized workers. Only the former are best equipped to withstand its harshest effects.

Minimum Wage Encounters further Difficulties

The growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of the kind of minimum wage law now in operation in Massachusetts has met a sudden jolt. This law has been considered the only one that could stand the test of constitutionality under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. Now it is seriously threatened with being nullified by its lack of power.

The Massachusetts minimum wage commission has no authority to enforce its decisions, but instead has to resort to public opinion, for the enforcing power. The law empowers the Commission to publish the names of firms that refuse to publish the names of firms that refuse to accept its wage awards. This procedure has been followed as a matter of form, but a snag was struck in the case of the L. P. Hollander Company, dealers in fashionable wearing apparel for Boston's exclusive set.

The Commission found that, this concern was paying less than the minimum wage of \$9 per week for beginners, \$11 for those of experience, and \$14 for experienced women and girls. Notice was thereupon published in several Boston papers, but the Transcript-Boston's "most respectable" paper—turned the notice down, giving as its excuse that the Legislature has no right to say what a paper shall publish. The publisher of the Transcript has been fined \$100 in the municipal court for refusing to print the notice. This action has been appealed, and because of the constitutional points raised the case will undoubtedly go to the United States Supreme Court, a process that will take years.

Such serious challenging of the last remaining legislative bulwark against the exploitation of women wage earners will have a marked effect on the strategy to be pursued by organized labor and progressive legislators in protecting women. Apparently the only sure protection obtainable by women workers lies in organization, both economic and political. Certainly both the courts and powerful employing interests have done everything humanly conceivable to shatter the faith of the average citizen in the impartiality of the law.

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE OUTLAWES EVOLUTION

Florida's legislature has acquitted itself proudly—in the eyes of its foremost public citizen, William Jennings Bryan, America's most conspicuous defender of the anti-Darwinian faith—by passing a resolution outlawing the teachers of evolution in the public schools of the state. By a stroke of the pen Florida's lawmakers think thereby they can effectually disprove the findings of thousands of conservative scientists. This is not the only new Florida law claim with the Dark Ages. Corporation slavery as a mode of form of indentured servitude and convicts in that state. By a swift majority the lash in its application to slave camps, following the course of the cruel death of a two-year-old boy in a convict camp, N. Graham, the state legislature refused to abolish this hideous remnant of private slavery.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
Sunday School Lesson
(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 14
ISRAEL, A MISSIONARY NATION

LESSON TEXT—Exod. 19:1-6; Isa. 43:9-11; Isa. 45:20-22.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and an holy nation."—Exod. 19:6.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God's Kindness to His People.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Why God Chose Israel.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Mission of the Chosen People.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Israel's Missionary Call.

I Israel's Exalted Position (Exod. 19:1-6).

The descendants of Abraham had now become a multitude and the time had come to organize them into a nation. In order to enable them to see what a wonderful privilege was theirs, God displayed His majesty on Mount Sinai. In His message to them, He gave them a look backward and forward.

1. A Review of Their Past History (v. 4). He reminds them of what He had done to the Egyptians when He brought them out of their cruel bondage, and that His divine care over them had been as that of an eagle over her young. He had not merely brought them out of Egyptian bondage, but unto Himself. God's salvation is not merely deliverance from sin, but a union with Himself.

2. Promises of Future Greatness (vv. 5, 6). On condition of obedience to His voice, and faithfulness to their covenant obligations, He promised them a peculiar relationship to Him. This relationship is three-fold:

(1) The Lord's Peculiar Treasure Above All People. This is the treasure of Matt. 13:44. If this is recognized, the parable is quite clear. Failure to allow Scripture to interpret Scripture results in confusion.

(2) A Kingdom of Priests. "A Kingdom whose citizens are all priests living wholly in God's service and ever enjoying the right of access to Him." In this kingdom there is united sacerdotal privilege and royal dignity.

(3) A Holy Nation. A nation set apart for the work of God. Realizing this, they would be impelled to a standard of living which would be worthy of their high calling. Separation from sin and a positive stand for the right would always be demanded. The failure of this chosen nation is largely the explanation of the world's distress. Had Israel shown the nations the way to go, they would not have gone so far into sin.

II. Israel's Pressing Obligation (Isa. 43:9-11).

1. God's Challenge to the Heathen Nations (v. 9). They were asked to assemble their witnesses to see if they were able to make known the future as God had done through the prophets of Israel. They are either to make good their predictions or to acknowledge the truth as declared by God's prophets, namely, that God is the only God.

2. Israel, God's Witness (v. 10). This nation had been brought so clearly into touch with God, had so many times experienced His mighty hand to deliver, that they were competent witnesses. Not only the nation was a witness, but the prophets from that nation had so many times witnessed and their predictions were so completely fulfilled that the whole world knew that God was the one and only God and Savior. The only way the world can know that God is a forgiving God is through the witnessing of His redeemed people. How sorely this testimony is needed! How miserable has been Israel's failure!

III. Israel's Message (Isa. 45:20-22).

The message which Israel was to give was that God was the Savior of all the nations. Israel misinterpreted and misapplied this message. They claimed Him as their God and denied Him to the heathen. Though they have thus failed and the world is in darkness because of it, one day they shall go to the ends of the earth with it, and the result will be the ushering in of the Golden Age of which men of all ages have dreamed.

1. The Idolatrous Nations Are Invited to Draw In.

2. They Are Challenged to Bring Their Reasons for Worshipping Idols in the Light of the Fact That God the Savior Was the Only God.

3. They Are Given an Invitation to Look Unto God. They were not asked to do something to be saved, but to look to the Savior. Sinners today need only to look to Christ. What a wonderful day when Israel shall declare this message to all nations in the power of the Holy Spirit!

God's Promise.

God hath promised pardon to him that repenteth, but he hath not promised repentance to him that sinneth.—St. Anselm.

Friendship.

Friendship is the nearest thing we know to what religion is. God is love.—Henry Drummond.

A Fool's Coat.

A fool may have his coat embroidered with gold, but it is a fool's coat still.—Alfred.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale
by MARY GRAHAM BONNER
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RAIN AND WIND

"Hello," said the King of the Clouds to Mr. Wind.

"Hello," said Mr. Wind, and he whistled a great long whistle. Then he blew and he shouted:

"I'm Mr. Wind and I'm wild today. I'm full of pranks. I'm full of play. I don't care what the people say. I am going to have a time so gay."

The King of the Clouds laughed, for the Wind was certainly full of energy and good spirits. He seemed almost beside himself with joy. Oh, how hard he was blowing. Everything seemed to be blown about that he touched. Even the ears of dogs flapped in the wind, though they did stay attached to their owners' heads! And the people were either blown about when they were out or had to keep their windows down indoors or all their things would be blown about. Yet it was quite hot and really a day which would be called a muggy day.

They really wanted to open their windows wide so they could have the air. But if they opened them more than a crack the papers began to blow and the curtains blew so that they looked as though they would come down, and the ornaments looked as though they would smash down and break.

"It has been warm lately," said the King of the Clouds, "and people have said how things have grown. People who have been in cities all through the week and who have gone out on Saturdays and Sundays have said as they have looked at the flowers and the shrubs and the trees and the leaves, 'Oh, how they have grown.'"

"Yes, they have spoken of the flowers just as though they were children, for you know how people will say to children, 'How you have grown.'"

"And the people have even said to the flowers, 'Why, last week you were nothing but a little bud, and here you are all out!'"

"In just the very same way that people will say to a child, 'Why, my dear, you seemed only a baby so short a time ago, and here you are grown up almost!'"

"And the flowers have said that of course they have grown just as children grow, and that it really is very silly to seem so surprised about it. But the flowers have said that people didn't say these things to them in a patronizing way, as they often did to children, which made it all right."

"And some people have said that they could actually see the flowers growing—opening before their very eyes."

The Wind kept blowing and blowing and pretty soon the King of the Clouds spoke again.

"Mr. Wind, wouldn't you like me to join you? The people are all saying that it is looking 'overcast' and as



"Even the Ears of Dogs Flapped."

though it might rain. And here I am all ready for a good frolic. I am eager for fun."

"Join me, join me by all means," said Mr. Wind.

So the King of the Clouds joined Mr. Wind and Mr. Wind blew and the King of the Clouds called forth all the Army of Raindrops and what a time they had.

They chased over the pavements and the roads and the sidewalks—Mr. Wind after them! They ran races. They had so beautiful a time.

"Well, well," laughed the King of the Clouds, "I did hear such a funny thing just now. Someone opened a window and poked her head out for a second and then she said, 'Oh, mercy, it is raining to beat the band.'"

"Now that is a joke! I may beat down upon pavements and the roads and the sidewalks but I don't beat the band. I wouldn't know how to beat a drum, nor would I know how to play an instrument and so make music. Fancy the King of the Clouds playing a saxophone or a cornet! What funny expressions people use."

And then the King of the Clouds and Mr. Wind raced and chased even more and oh, such a wind and rain storm as it was.

The people who were indoors shook their heads and said, "Impossible to go out on a day like this." And the ones who were already out-of-doors got soaked—drenched right through all their clothes.

Johnny Was Saving.

Mother—Johnny, you've been fighting again! You've lost your front teeth.

Johnny (taking a little package from his pocket)—No, I ain't, mother. Here they are!

CYLINDRICAL LOVE

By LUCY GLADWIN

(© 1923, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

AS MARJORIE gave herself a last inspection in the glass she made a little frown. Never before had she thought herself so uninviting. The brown of her jersey dress melted into that of her hair; the shiny dusk of her eyes was at one with the braid on her bodice; she was nondescript.

But today the brown was the only dress she owned which did not need pressing. And whatever else she was, Marjorie was neat.

As she entered his private office, Robert Irving looked at her as if to speak, but he dropped his eyes without a word. Marjorie sighed to herself. No wonder he did not care to look at her a second time. She would feel the same were she in his place.

She took her notebook from the desk and stood expectantly beside her employer's chair. Again he looked at her. His eyes glowed, and fell once more. He cleared his throat.

"Ready for the dictation, M—er—Miss—Hardy?"

Marjorie flushed. It was becoming increasingly hard for her to obey the behests of this man—that is, to obey them in a business-like manner. And she was much chagrined. For, humiliation of humiliations, she had done just what she had vowed she would never do—she had fallen in love with her employer. And of all bromidic, wishy-washy situations, that was the most insipid and futile. She had not a chance.

Besides being a rich young bachelor of the "six hundred," Irving had an "attachment," as her mother would have called it. Many and many a time had Marjorie called him to reply to a certain feminine voice, and many and many a time had she listened to the rallery of "pals," the give and take of friendly teasing, and good-natured banter which only intimacy could allow. Even as she thought of it Marjorie grimaced to herself and straightened.

Irving looked at her and leaned forward as if to rise, but, evidently thinking better of it, settled back in his chair.

Marjorie went to the inner office and shut the door carefully. She laid her head on her arm and fought desperately with herself for a few minutes.

But it was no use speculating. Marjorie dabbed her nose violently with a minute powder-puff, and turned on the dictaphone.

"To John Johnson, 2 Blank, Broadway, New York City."

"Dear Sir: Yours of the seventh instant at hand, and would say in reply—"

And so on, and so on, through a melee of business letters. It was heart-rending to feel that she would no longer have a part in his life, even so mechanical a one as this. But she comforted herself with the reflection that he had paid her one compliment—he had never dictated punctuation. He must, therefore, have some idea that she knew what was what.

There were 13 rolls and before she was through with the twelfth, it was dark. Marjorie turned on the light and looked at her watch. It was 5:30—30 minutes after hours, and she was to go to the theater with Bab and the girls.

She decided that she would let the last roll go till morning. She covered the typewriter and, gathering the letters in a pile, addressed them in long-hand, for the envelopes would not go into the machine. She turned to the dictaphone. The sight of the lone cylinder oppressed her. It was like evading the last lap of the race. She sat down once more and opened up the typewriter.

Clank, clank—the revolution of the dictaphone made a guttural sound of despair as if it, too, were tired. Smiling at the harmony of spirit between them, Marjorie wound it up.

"De-er-est Mar-a-r-jo-o-rie!"

Marjorie started, then set it back. It began again, but this time with the blithe clearness of new power.

"Dearest Marjorie: Just a good-night word to tell you that I love you—have always loved you since I first met you."

"I have not had the courage (Marjorie drew an incredulous breath) to tell you in person, for I am a shy man (again Marjorie snorted), but since that first day when you came to me in your modest beauty I have longed to tell you that for me there was no other woman, could never be another woman. Will you? But, Marjorie, I am a shy man—"

There the message broke off. Marjorie stared at the little wax cylinder as if it were alive. She clasped and unclasped her hands. But presently she giggled. It was too funny. She!

But, as she laughed, she heard behind her an echo of her mirth. She turned. There in the doorway stood Irving, his face wreathed with the smile of self-approval that a young boy feels when he has put something "across."

"Will you?—I—" he said lamely, and held out his arms.

And when the girl could extricate herself from his "bashful" embrace she wiped her eyes.

"Shy!" she said happily. "Poor shy thing! You need to be looked after."

And the shining ring lighted up the demureness of her gown.

Cruel Woman.

Hubby (at breakfast)—I've got a bad head 'this morning.

Wife—I'm sorry, dear. I do hope you will be able to shake it off.

POULTRY

MAKE SUCCESS WITH GESE

Goslings Month Old Are Hardest of Fowls—Grass in Ration Is Most Important.

After goslings are a month old they are among the hardest of fowls, but they are rather delicate at first and should have careful attention. The main thing is to keep them warm and dry the first few weeks, feeding them a little at a time and often—say four or five times a day. One of the best rations on which to start goslings is a mixture of corn meal and shorts, mixed with bread or cracker crumbs, hard boiled eggs chopped fine, etc.

It is also a good plan to provide some tender grass as a relish right from the start. The goose is essentially a grazing bird, hence grass in its ration is quite important at all times. Other grain food, along with meat scraps, should be added to the ration gradually as the goslings grow.

Most people keep goslings in small movable runs for the first two weeks, so they can't run wild but can be moved to fresh ground each day where they can pick grass and bugs. The extent of this ranging space can be gradually increased until the goslings are a month old, then they should be turned out on free range where they will find lots of pasture to make rapid growth.

Geese do not have to have water to swim in, but at the same time they get lots of enjoyment from it. If a small stream or pond cannot be provided, then it is quite essential that the fowls have an abundant supply of good drinking water, which they consume freely.

After goslings are turned on pasture, if the grass is in good condition, it is not necessary to feed them grain more than twice a day at first and later once a day. The first object should be to get as large a growth of frame as possible. Let fat come last. To build frame requires lots of grass, bugs and worms, and grains like oats and buckwheat that are not especially fattening.

As fall approaches and the grass begins to fail, corn should be substituted for one of the other grains as it is more fattening. Starting at least a month before the holiday selling season, the geese we want to sell on market are fed all they will eat of a mixture of corn and oats at first and corn alone later. In fitting geese for market it is hardly possible to make them too fat, as extreme fatness has no bad effect upon their table qualities and therefore most people want lots of it.—Farm Life.

GESE AND CHICKENS MIXED

Fowls Do Not Breed Very Well Together—Supply of Clean Water Is Important.

Geese and chickens do not breed very successfully together. As is well known, geese like to dig around in the dirt and then wash their faces in every pail of water that is placed in the yard for the poultry. The geese will soon empty the pails by dipping their heads deeply in the water and throwing it over their backs until the pails contain only a few inches of dirty water. A steady supply of clean water is important for growing chickens so the geese become a nuisance in the enclosure.

Geese will often drive the poultry away from the dry mash hoppers. As the profit in geese depends on raising them on a cheap ration largely composed of grass it does not pay to feed them much mash during the summer.

The best place for geese is a field near a pond. This gives the birds plenty of water. They do not need a body of water but it saves the work of carrying a lot of drinking water if the geese have their own supply for washing in.

POULTRY POINTS

Cull your flocks as many times as possible during the year.

Drafts in the poultry houses mean colds and colds mean less eggs.

Chicks in the habit of receiving good, fresh milk each day, are very apt to develop some digestive troubles if old milk—milk that is beginning to turn—is given them.

Americans are eating more poultry every year. Farmers may yet find that the henery department is among the most profitable. Start with a standard breed rooster and breed up the flock.

Lack of suitable equipment is one of the main reasons why mediocre success is experienced in raising chicks.

Newly-hatched chicks should not have any feed for 36 hours after hatching, and in most cases 48 hours is better.

To get eggs in abundance, it is necessary not only to place feed in the hen house but to get it into the hen's crop in the right proportion for manufacture of eggs.

Convenient Accessories

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Keep in Trim

For year 'round comfort, it is an excellent idea to keep on hand, ready for use, Ointments and Salves to relieve sore muscles and joints.

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Mr. Puncture in Error.

Mr. Puncture was excited. "I tell you," he said, "there's a drug den upstairs, over that store. Why, I've seen dozens of women, mind you—go up there looking haggard, worn and old, and come down looking spirited and young, as if imbued with new life." "Drug den, nothing," said Mr. Factmind, "no such thing. That's a beauty parlor."

Barratry and Mutiny.

Barratry is a sea crime which is committed when a master or a crew do any unlawful acts tending to their advantage and to the detriment of the owner of a vessel. Mutiny is a concerted revolt against the rules of discipline or the lawful commands of a superior officer.

Glass Blowing Long Practiced.

In the British museum there is a lion's head of glass found at Thebes, bearing an inscription which places its date 2400 B. C. In the tomb of Beni Hassan, dating at least 2000 B. C., the process of glass blowing is represented.

Imperative Need of Rest.

There are moments when all anxiety and stunted toil and desire must cease, in the infinite leisure and repose of nature. Laborers must have their nooning undisturbed.—Thoreau.

Wigs Have Long Been Worn.

The custom of wearing wigs is of great antiquity. If, as seems probable, the curious head covering of the figure in a prehistoric ivory carving is a wig, the adornment may be traced back 10,000 years. Certainly the Egyptians wore wigs as part of the royal or official costume. The Greeks, too, were addicted to the vanity.

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The Strongest

Some fellows can't try to master their work, they are too busy trying to work their master. Boston Transcript.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Pottsville.—If Harry Hummel, of this city, had been driving his automobile a little slower he would have been killed. While driving down Market street a bullet passed over his head and crashed through his windshield. A little slower rate and the bullet would have gone through his head. It is believed it was a stray missile.

Uniontown.—Coroner S. H. Baum broke all records in speedy investigation into homicide when he presented the facts of a murder to a coroner's jury and disposed of the case within fifteen hours after James Gardner had been shot down by Edmund Swan, at Lemont. Shortly after the murder was reported to Coroner Baum he impaneled a jury, had witnesses subpoenaed and recorded a verdict in which the blame was placed upon Swan. This is the first time in the history of Fayette county that a verdict was returned on the same day as the death of the victim.

Bethlehem.—The new \$40,000 science building on the southwest campus of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary was dedicated, the address being made by Dr. Charles S. Richards, president of Lehigh University. The day was observed as Founders' Day at Moravian, the institution having been founded in 1807.

Harrisburg.—Distribution of fish in those streams which have reached a stage providing sufficient water for their safety has been ordered, N. R. Buller, commissioner of fisheries, announced. It is hoped that general distribution can be started in a short time, as many of the fish in the state hatcheries have reached a stage where they soon will have to be shipped, the commissioner said.

Pottsville.—"Look out, I am coming," shouted Albert Davidson, a painter, as he slipped and fell thirty feet from a roof where he was engaged at work. His warning aided his fellow-workmen from being struck when he fell. Luck also aided Davidson, as he struck an advertising sign, which broke his fall. His nose and one wrist were fractured and internal injuries are feared. Davidson moved here from Reading only two weeks ago.

Pittsburgh.—Thirteen saloonkeepers and bartenders, arrested on the North Side, were held for court on charges of violating the Snyder act. Police Commissioner Kane, who conducted the raids, said his men confiscated a large quantity of moonshine.

Uniontown.—Police are making a determined search to locate Uniontown's meanest thief, who broke into the Third Presbyterian church, within a block of the center of the business section, and stole the pennies, nickels and dimes, contributed by the children of the primary department. The exact amount of the loot has not been determined.

Harrisburg.—Awards of the following contracts for highway construction were announced by the department of highways: Northampton county, 42-506 feet, in Bangor borough and Plainfield and Washington townships, to W. Grant Laub, Red Lion, \$378,232. Berks county, 5292 feet, Wyomissing and West Reading, to Ambler Davis company, Philadelphia, \$43,524.

Hazleton.—Believed to have been stricken with apoplexy while dressing, Miss Cora Anners, aged 60, for sixteen years a teacher here, was found dead.

Pittsburgh.—The police were advised that a thief is at work in the Allegheny court house. Mrs. Mary Mohl, of McKees Rocks, reported that while waiting in the treasurer's office to pay taxes the thief stole her purse containing \$470.

Hazleton.—Proclamations are being prepared at the headquarters of the three districts of the anthracite miners directing them to remain idle on October 20, Mitchell Day, so called in honor of the successful termination of the 1900 strike, led by John Mitchell.

Ellwood City.—Wayne Gordon was killed and two other men were injured, one seriously, when their automobile crashed into a curbstone in a dense fog here. The occupants were hurled from the machine.

Hollidaysburg.—Convicted of attacking a white woman in Altoona, Mike Scott, a negro imported from the south to work on the railroad, was sentenced to from fifteen to thirty months in the penitentiary by Judge Baldrige.

Minersville.—This town will hold a hearty contest for a queen of the Halloween demonstration.

Connellsville.—Injured five weeks ago in handling a rusty nail, John William Woods, aged 62, died from blood poisoning.

Selingsgrove.—The detour on the Susquehanna Trail between McKees Half Falls and this place has been removed.

Connellsville.—As Rev. Henry DeVivo was celebrating mass, a burglar broke into his residence and stole \$8000 worth of Italian bonds and other valuable papers.

Shenandoah.—Peter Strovinsky, 27 years old, a world war veteran who saw service in many battles overseas, was instantly killed at Derrange colliery by a fall of coal. The victim was to be married in a short time.

State College.—Rev. Dr. Fraser Metzger took up his duties as chaplain of State College after a vacancy, had existed in that office for eight years.

Philadelphia.—This city as a medical center has been signally honored in being chosen by the medical section of the League of Nations as the model city in American in which to study public health conditions. This section, which is perhaps the most representative body in the world, will meet here for two weeks, beginning November 11. Arrangements for the visit of the delegates and a program for their stay are now being formulated by Dr. J. Blair Spencer, director of the department of public health.

Hawley.—Approximately 2900 men are to be employed on the \$5,000,000 dam project, which the Pennsylvania Power and Light company has undertaken at Wilsonville, near here. This is 1000 more persons than the normal population of Hawley. The dam is being constructed to furnish power to a giant hydro-electric plant. The reservoir to be created by the dam is to be known as Lake Wallenpaupack, and its circumference, including the covers, will be about fifty-four miles. The Hawley division of the Pennsylvania Power and Light company includes several chartered companies in Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Lackawanna and Luzerne counties.

Lewistown.—Elmer E. Reigle was painfully burned when he threw gasoline on burning waste, thinking it was water.

Langhorne.—Overpowering and gagging the watchman, Joseph Catucci, and handcuffing him to a machine in the plant of the United States Silk Knitting company, four masked men practically cleaned out the place of its entire stock of hosiery. About 15,000 pairs of silk stockings, valued at \$25,000, were loaded on a motor truck and the burglars then drove away without entering the other rooms in the building in which other silk goods are made.

Harrisburg.—The state treasury closed the month of September with a balance of \$14,384,471, in all its funds, State Treasurer Snyder announced. The receipts amounted to \$4,327,577 and the expenditures \$8,577,896. The balance in the general fund was reduced to \$250,880. The motor fund, with \$8,877,838, showed the largest balance. Other balances included \$2,384,287 in the road fund; \$26,860, bureau of securities from licenses granted under the "blue sky" act; \$161,459, insurance fund; \$77,238, gasoline fund; \$818,566, dog fund, and \$9,37, normal school fund.

Erie.—Four persons were instantly killed and another was probably fatally injured when their automobile was struck by a Nickel Plate railroad train at the Forsythe, N. Y., crossing. Mrs. J. F. Bauman, aged 42 years, and Virginia Garber, aged 14, both of Erie, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Serrey, of Philadelphia, are dead and Edward Boltz, driver of the car, is in a hospital here not expected to recover.

Chester.—With Saturday's issue the Morning Republican, a daily paper published in connection with the Chester Times, an afternoon daily, ceased to exist. The owners and publishers say they have striven for fourteen years to give the community a creditable morning newspaper, but after assuming the financial burden they are convinced that a morning daily is not a necessity here. With the discontinuance of the Republican the owners will devote their attention to the Times and will issue three editions.

Bethlehem.—Five child-wives among the number of 14-year-old girls, who ought to be at their studies, were found by Attendance Officer E. H. Ziegenfuss. One of them, a little Spanish maid, was found nursing a 3-month-old baby when the officer called at her home. These child marriages are puzzling the attendance officer. The law requires that children under 16 years old, who have not attained the sixth grade in the schools, must continue at their studies every school day. If they have not reached the eighth grade they must go to school at least one day a week until they reach their 16th year.

Bethlehem.—City council adopted the plans of City Engineer R. L. Fox, for a high pressure 2,000,000 gallon reservoir on South Mountain that will serve the highest section of the city at a cost of about \$200,000. With the high pressure system the city will be able to supply water to points seventy-five feet higher than the highest fraternity house on the Lehigh University campus.

Pottsville.—His skull fractured by his own horse, which stepped upon his head, Dorie Hoy, of Orwigsburg, died at the Pottsville Hospital. When his wagon was struck by an automobile Hoy was thrown over the head of his horse. As an effort was being made by bystanders to disentangle him the horse stepped on his head.

Harrisburg.—Resolutions calling on the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren to assume its proportionate share of the debt of Lebanon Valley College, provided the Pennsylvania Conference assumes payment of its share, were submitted at the session of the conference by the Layman's Association. In order to meet the conference's obligation it was recommended an annual offering of at least fifty cents a member be made in all churches annually until the debt is paid.

Scottsdale.—Arrangements are being made by Thomas Lewellyn Post, of this place, to celebrate armistice week here with a special program on Monday, November 12.

Uniontown.—When his hand came in contact with a wire carrying 6000 volts at the West Penn power station, near here, Charles Rischell, aged 35, of Moyer, was instantly killed.

Troop.—Thomas Cook, aged 50, was electrocuted at the Pancoast mine here when he came in contact with a live wire and his son was badly shocked when he attempted to rescue his parent.

FARMER WILL GET GOVERNMENT HELP

WALLACE AND HOOVER WORKING OUT PLAN FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PRESIDENT.

RECENT BILLS CRITICIZED

It is Now Easy for the Agriculturist to Borrow Money, but Difficult for Him to Market His Wheat Profitably.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—It is apparent that the present administration intends to "dig into agriculture." This does not mean that President Coolidge intends to give agriculture a dig, for that implies injury, but that definite promises have come from the White House that every effort will be made to help out the general farming situation, and the wheat situation in particular.

How is it going to be done? At this writing no one can say definitely, but Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Hoover are at work formulating a plan which will be submitted to the President for approval. Secretary Wallace has not divulged just what his plan is, but it will come along later, and if it does for the farmer what seemingly the farmer wants to have done for him, it may be that all will be well in a field which has been as fruitful of doubts and perplexities as it has been of crops.

President Coolidge apparently thinks that more help may be given to the agriculturists through the ministrations of the War Finance corporation. Congress re-established this corporation two years ago and since that time it has given credit to the farmers through various banking institutions to the extent of \$350,000,000. Further credit may be extended in order that the crops may be moved.

Easy to Borrow Money.

When congress was considering legislation intended to extend credit to the farmers, some of the opponents of the measures said all that it did was to provide means for the farmer to run himself further into debt. These opponents of bills intended to be helpful were sympathetic with the cause in hand. They thought that some other means might be found to accomplish a desirable end.

It is said today that the wheat raising farmer is having no difficulty at all in borrowing money. His trouble is that he cannot sell his crops readily because of the difficulty of finding a market for them. This means that the wheat raiser is looking for a more direct market rather than for a more direct means of getting credit.

Bankers and farmers of the Minnesota federal reserve district came to Washington a few days ago to discuss the general wheat situation with Secretary Wallace and with the President. They discussed matters also with Eugene Meyer, the director of the War Finance corporation. It is said that the members of the northwestern delegation went away satisfied with the results of their visit and that the promises were held out that if it were humanly possible the situation would be relieved.

Just before leaving Washington the members of the delegation appeared before the tariff commission to urge an increase in the duty on wheat. What the result of this plea will be cannot of course be known until the commission has had time to go over the pros and cons in the case. There is a high dispute among party men as to whether or not the prevailing duty on wheat materially affects the situation. The tariff always can be depended upon to raise a sharp interrogation point.

Governors May Be Embarrassed.

In recent letters from Washington something was told of the coming conference between the President of the United States and the governors of the various states on the general subject of law enforcement. There is a rumor of something in Washington which, if it is based upon fact, may put some of the visiting governors into embarrassing positions.

It is solemnly stated in this town that the intention of some one of sufficient standing to give his words weight, is to propose publicly to the assembled governors that each one of them shall declare his intention not to take a drink of liquor, beer or light wine so long as the prohibition laws stand on the statute books of the United States.

Of course the supposed object of this attempt to put the governors on pledge is that the people may have a high executive example of self-restraint and voluntary obedience to the law. It is whispered in Washington that if some of the governors learn in advance that such a pledge is to be put up to them, they will not be seen at the railroad ticket offices buying their transportation to the capital of the country.

Some of Them Like a Nip.

It is known in a general way that some few governors of the states of the Union are not averse to the taking of a quiet nip now and then for their physical well being, or for some other reason. Probably none of them would suffer if the occasional nip were foregone, but there are some of the executives who hold that a man, even a governor, has a right to take a drink, legally come by, if he wants to. There are many American citizens

today who have liquor in their possession which cannot be seized by the government because it was in their possession before the prohibitory laws went into effect.

If all the governors who come here to attend the conference on law enforcement shall declare their intention to give over their occasional and semi-occasional and also legitimate potations, it may be that the residents of the various states will follow the lead of their excellencies, the governors thereof, but a good many persons have their doubts.

If the taking of the pledge shall be proposed to the governors, Washington probably will set down the proposal as being inspired by what George M. Johnson calls "a mean disposition." At any rate, the outcome is awaited with high interest.

Waters Contaminated by Oil.

The United States government finally has taken note of the fact that the greatly increased use of oil as fuel for river, lake and ocean vessels has become a menace to several industries, and also a menace to the food supply of the people. An international conference is to be called for the purpose of discussing control of pollution by oil on the rivers and coastal waters of the interested countries.

The bureau of mines, which has among its officials men who understand all about chemicals and things pertaining thereto, has decided that the contamination of the water by oils can be prevented. And on the strength of this finding the State department, acting under a resolution of congress, soon will call a conference on the subject.

Nearly everybody eats fish and oysters. In these days of rapid transit inland folk get their oysters fresh from Cape Cod, the Chesapeake or the Gulf and their sea-fish from scores of different places. The consumers of these delectables probably will be glad to know that eventually there will be removed from them the suspicion of having been dosed with crude oil before they left their native sea beds.

Sources of the Pollution.

For some years ship owners, oyster dredgers and coast-wise fishermen have complained of this pollution of the water. They never could get anybody to pay any attention to their complaints until comparatively recently. Last year congress passed a resolution authorizing an investigation by the mining bureau. The investigation has been made and the report has been turned in.

It is said that the chief sources of pollution come from oil floated in from the deep sea, waters contaminated by oily material from oil-burning ships, refuse oil from shipping yards, oil waste and oil water mixtures coming from oil fields and refineries, oil from gas plants, oil from sewers and oil from various kinds of manufacturing industries.

Pollution was found at thirty-five different localities which were selected after study, but the greatest trouble was found, it is said, near Philadelphia, near Pensacola, Fla., and near Houston and Port Arthur, Texas.

In the report this is said concerning the public health:

"The possible effects of oil pollution on the public health cannot be ignored. The loss of the use of bathing beaches as the result of oil contamination must be regarded as a more or less serious factor. The same may be said regarding boating, fishing and hunting. Oily refuse may render the appearance of a locality unsightly, and thus tend to lower the hygienic standards of the community. The effect upon the edibility of sea food, and the possibility of oil retarding the normal oxidation of sewage must be carefully considered. Attention is called to the possible effect of oil in causing skin diseases and the nuisance created by the odors directly and indirectly attributable to oil pollution."

Boat Climbs Up-Hill.

It is reported that Bartolomei, an Italian engineer, has designed an ingenious scheme destined to replace the complicated operation of present canal locks. The Italian's arrangement comprises a paddle wheel movable with its axle fitted with wheels to run on iron rails on the banks. The boat is driven up-hill by the water, contained in an inclined canal, flowing against the wheel, causing it to revolve on the rails, thereby pushing the boat forward.

The gradient of the canal is intermediary between 3 and 7 per cent and need by no means be constant throughout its length.

Frothy Humor.

A doctor and a professor were walking along the shore. "What a mistake it is," remarked the former, "to speak of the ocean as a watery waste. There isn't a drop wasted. Without the ocean the continents would soon become uninhabited deserts."

"I see," commented the professor, "while it saves the sand it saves the land."—Boston Transcript.

Child Suicides.

There has been in this country nearly 3,000 child suicides within the last four years. The rate increased from 477 in 1919 to more than 900 in 1932. Prominent authorities attribute the increase to drinking among the younger set, particularly those of the slum age.

Horse Next to Man.

"Human beings are the best of things in the world to them are horses," says a horse owner who has just got the other side of the horse. —Belo Blade.

Nellie Maxwell

Insects Used for Cook next Dyes.

Ninety thousand insects are required to produce one pound of dyestuff. They are the beetles of the scarabaeid family. They are used in the production of the dyestuff. They are spread over the plants rapidly.

Reduction In Prices of Ford Cars and Tractors

Effective October 2, 1923.

Touring Car	\$380.00
Runabout	350.00
Sedan, 4 Door	685.00
Coupelet	525.00
Chassis	230.00
Ton Truck Chassis	370.

Above Prices F. O. B. Detroit, Mich.

Place your order at once while we are in position to make immediate delivery.

King Motor Company

Bedford, - - - - - Penna.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment of five rooms and bath available to responsible tenant at moderate rental until next May or June. Hot Water Heat; Janitor service. Immediate possession. Jere C. West. Sept. 28 tf.

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment after September 1, 5 room and bath. Hot Water Heat. Janitor Service. P. O. Box 165. Aug. 24 tf.

ROOMS and APARTMENTS
Beautifully furnished rooms with private and connecting baths, single or en suite. Local and Long Distance Telephone in every room. Vapo Heat. Elevator Service. Exceptionally good meals. Especially low rates from October to May.
Hotel Pennsylvania

MORRISON COVE FARMS: Buy a farm in Morrisons Cove, sizes up to 240 acres, write for list.
H. R. Kagarise.
Martinsburg, Pa.
Aug. 3 tf.

FOR SALE—Auto Knitter, practically new. Call Gazette Office.

FOR SALE—1919 Scripps Booth Touring. First \$100 takes it.
Knox Restaurant,
Schellburg, Pa.
Oct. 12 *

Big Bargain Sale beginning Saturday, Oct. 13th of small velvet Brussels rugs, umbrellas, silverware and Christmas novelties.
Miss Wendell, Fair Grounds
Oct. 12—19

STOLEN OR STOLEN—Brown French-legged beagle hound. Two white front feet. No collar. Stripped collar and left kennel Sunday night Oct. 7th. Liberal reward. Any information phone Robert Weyant, Hoffman Hotel, Bedford, Pa.
Oct. 12 *

Mail orders filled for Nuco Nut Oleomargarine, 35 cents lb. or 3 lbs. for \$1.00 plus postage at
Hammond & Dallards,
Mann's Choice, Pa.
Oct. 12—19 *

SALSLADY WANTED—Must be over twenty years of age, experienced preferred; permanent place for right party. Apply in person to
Carl F. Espenshade,
Department Store,
Bedford, Pa.

TEACHERS WANTED—Many for Grades and High Schools Contracts waiting. National Teachers Agency Phila.

Eggs are up—Will go higher.

Start right by feeding "Ful-O-Pep" Dry Mash the "Ful-O-Pep" way and note the increase in your egg production. You can buy cheaper mash—quality considered and the results obtained, there is only one mash—its "Ful-O-Pep". Give it a trial and be convinced. Ask for the "Ful-O-Pep" way booklet—its worth reading.

Davidson Bros.,
Bedford, Pa.
Dealers in the famous Schumacher feeds, coal, cement, sewer pipe, plaster and "Carey" roofings.
Oct. 12

FOR SALE—A good proposition for a good man. The Bretram flour and feed mill at Lutzville. This mill at a good location one mile from Lincoln Highway right at Railroad station.

A good house and out buildings and plenty of fruit.
Will be sold at a bargain to quick buyer.
John F. Bertram,
Lutzville, Pa.
Phone No. 305 G

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS
I hereby notify all hunters and trappers not to trespass on any of my lands in Napier township.
M. A. Herline,
Wolfsburg, Pa. Rt. 1.
Oct. 5—12 *

Be sure to attend Mrs. Ella Gilchrist's millinery opening at Grand Central Hotel Tuesday afternoon and evening, October 11.

NEW BUENA VISTA

Mr. Samuel Struckman and wife of Johnstown visited Mr. Struckman's sister Emma over Sunday.

Mrs. Nellie Vessalls of Akron, Ohio is visiting her mother Mrs. Minnie Sherle. Mrs. Vessalls reported that business conditions are bad in Akron at this time due to the large Tire Manufacturing Plants curtailing their activities.

Mrs. John Hillegass is in Cumberland at her daughter's Mrs. Jordan Turner who is sick.

Mr. Jacob Geller who was severely burned by an explosion is improving.

Cutting and husking corn and putting away potatoes is the man's occupation at this time.

There is a good potato crop throughout this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russ and their daughter of Shanksville visited in town during Sunday. While here they attended the funeral of Mrs. Henry Hillegass.

Mr. Warren Hillegass and family of Cairnbrook visited in town over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kennedy of Central City spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Kennedy's mother Mrs. M. Shale.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hillegass of Central City visited in the vicinity over Sunday.

Real Estate For Sale

ATTRACTIVE HOMES
BUNGALOWS
BUILDING LOTS
FARMS
TIMBER LANDS
Ask for list.

\$1700.00
Will buy Commercial Hotel at Hyndman
26 rooms. All conveniences
FOR SALE—Planing mill at Bedford.

FOR SALE—Six Cylinder Buick in first class condition.

FOR SALE—Farm near Mann's Choice.

Fine property on E. Penn St., will be sold at bargain to quick buyer.

For immediate sale—House on Spring St.

FOR SALE—Country store on Horse Shoe Trail.

Three story apartment house with large store room on first floor. Good location.

If you wish to purchase, sell or rent, let me be of service to you.

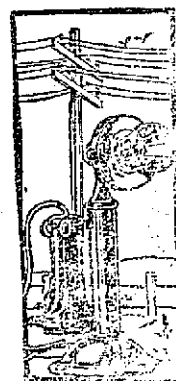
Rush C. Litzinger
Bedford, Pa.
RICHELIEU BUILDING

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

A GENT'MAN AX ME
YISTIDDY HOWS AH
GITTIN' LONG DESE
HAHD TIMES, BUT LAW!
DATS A MYSTERY T
ME!



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Taxi

Phone 168-Z
Bell 17-J

No matter what the occasion or where

you want to go, our Taxi Service will answer your needs exactly. Phone 168-Z and a car will be sent as ordered.

SMITH & CESSNA

Cor. Pitt and Richard
BEDFORD, PA.

Prepare Now Against a Dependent Old Age

"Out of 100 average white male adults, nine leave estates which will produce \$50 a month or more at 6 per cent; twenty-seven have estates which will produce an average of \$20 a month at 6 per cent, net; and sixty-four leave little or nothing."

From Devney's Economic Table.

YOU CAN SAVE—
IF YOU WILL LET
US HELP YOU

Hartley Banking Co.
BEDFORD, PA.

Home of Savings

FRIENDS COVE
LUTHERAN PASTORATE

Rev. Mervyn J. Ross, Pastor
Rainsburg, Holy Communion,
10:30.
St. Mark's, Worship 2:30.
Bald Hill, worship 7:30.

Announcement

P. L. PATTERSON
Has Purchased the
Tobacco and Billiard Parlor

of
Diehl and Henderson

Cigars --- Cigarettes --- Tobacco
Candy --- Ice Cream --- Soft Drinks

Courtesy Service

15 1-2 South Richard Street
Bedford, Penna.

HUNTERS' PARADISE

A complete line of single and double hammerless shot guns, repeating shot guns, coats, caps, leg-gings, shells and other specialties.

SPECIALS

We will order and guarantee delivery for hunting season any gun to order without extra charge. Let us know your wants.

Winchester 12 gauge smokeless powder shot gun shells - \$1.00 per box

A REAL SUPPLY FOR HUNTERS

**Metzger Hdwe. & House Furnish-
ing Company**
BEDFORD, PENNA.